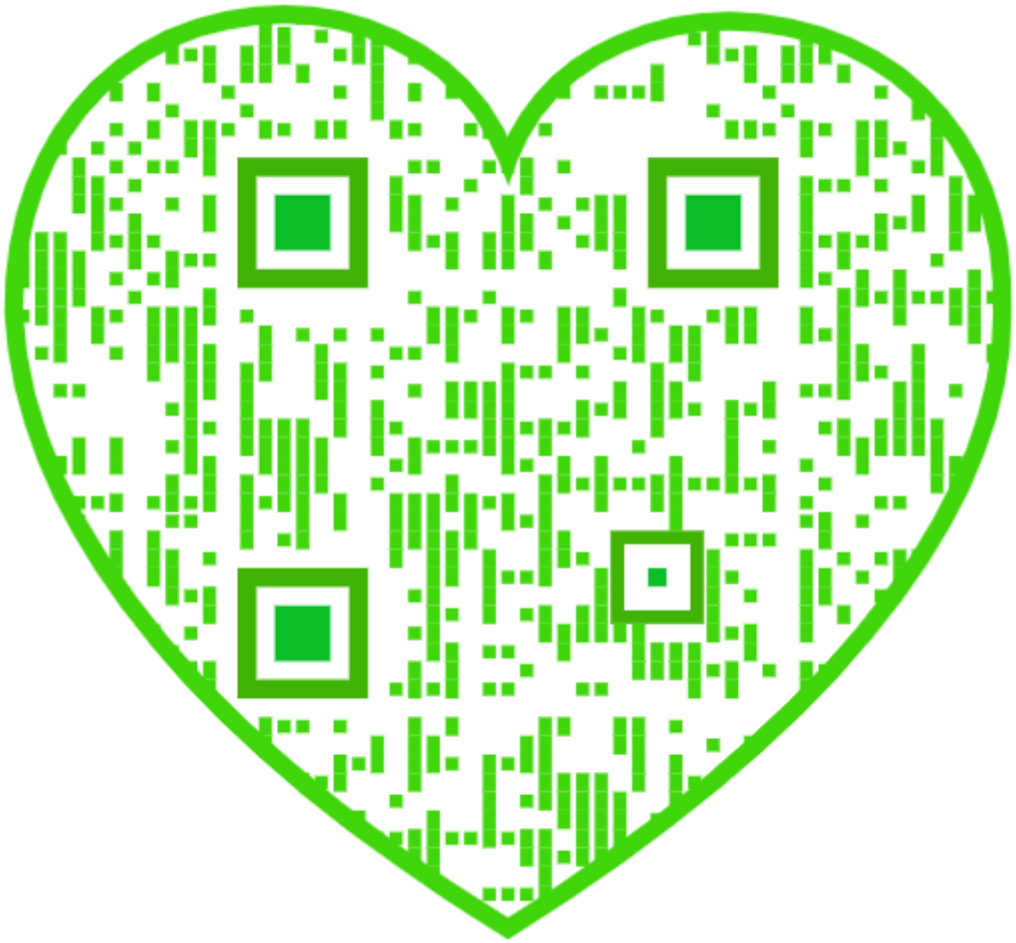

Class TX158

Book H6

Copyright No.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.

1001 HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Holstein, Mrs. Ottilie Victoria (Wolff)

ARRANGED BY

OTTILIE V. AMES pseud.

TX158
.H6

COPYRIGHT 1910
BY
OTTILIE V. AMES

©Cl.A275805

amf. Feb. 2, 1911.

DEPARTMENTS

HOME 3
KITCHEN 103
LAUNDRY 137
WARDROBE 161
MEDICINE 187

HOME

REMOVING SCREWS.

When trying to take out an old screw in wood or iron don't delay either with feather or spoon to put kerosene on it in such a way that the oil will get down in and around it, for a screw can be taken out after the oil application, which without it, would after by and by still remain.

LENGTHENING BED CLOTHES.

So many blankets and comforters are just long enough to cover the top of the bed. Remedy this by sewing across one end of the cover a strip of any desirable material as the same width as the cover and about fourteen inches long. This extra piece can then be tucked under the mattress at the foot, leaving no chance for the "tall ones" to be left out in the cold.

TO PROTECT WINDOW DRAPERIES WHEN SWEEPING.

Sew small brass rings on the corners of the curtains where they touch the floor. By screwing small brass hooks to the woodwork of the windows the curtains may be fastened high up from the floor on sweeping day. This plan is better for the young housekeepers to pursue than the old way of pinning up the curtains, as by the continual use of pins the draperies are likely to be torn.

IT IS BEST TO WASH WINDOWS

on a dull day, or at a time when the sun does not shine directly on them. First of all take a painter's brush

and dust the windows with it, inside and out; then wash the woodwork inside before touching the glass at all. For the window washing itself use warm water, adding a tablespoon of kerosene oil to a pail of water. Dry with a soft cloth that leaves no lint and polish carefully with tissue paper or old newspapers.

WHITEWASH DRIPPING FROM A BRUSH

may be prevented from soiling the cellar floor in this simple way. After cutting a small hole in a coarse sponge, wet the sponge, wring it quite dry, and slip it on the handle of the whitewash brush as close to the brush itself as it will go. When the sponge seems full of the drippings, take it off the handle, rinse it in the clear water, put it back, and go on with the work.

WOODEN BOXES TO STAND UPON IN THE CLOSETS.

When one needs to reach the high shelves will be found a great addition to the house and a saving to the chairs. Small wooden boxes may be bought at a grocery store. They should be stained to match the woodwork and fitted with casters. A hinged cover makes the box a useful receptable for shoes.

BY USING WOODEN PLATES FOR THE CAMP OR SUMMER COTTAGE

you may avoid much of the burden of dishwashing. Such plates may be bought wholesale and add but little weight to the baggage. For general use or for picnics, wooden plates and paper napkins save much time. After being used they may be burned.

WALL PAPER CLEANER.

One quart of flour, one pint of water, one heaping tbsp. of salt, one of baking soda, three of ammonia, and one of borax. Mix all together and steam in tin basin for one-half hour. When done cut in four pieces

and work with the hands for three to five minutes, when it will be ready for use.

WASH FOR WALLS.

To paper an old wall or one that has been whitewashed, brush it all over first with a wash of Portland cement about like thin cream. Steam will not affect it.

WHITEWASHING WALLS.

When whitewashing, mix lime with skim milk and it will not crumble off. If you wish it colored, add any paint powder.

MAKE A LIST OF THE WINTER CLOTHES

before they are put away for the summer, and upon the top of each trunk or box in which they are stored tack a stout card telling what has been packed therein. These contents labels may save you many a time from unnecessarily disturbing some particular lot of clothing.

ABOUT CLEANING WOODWORK.

Use kerosene instead of water on black woodwork. It will be a dead black when dry. For white woodwork use gasoline.

TO PROTECT WALL PAPER WHEN CLEANING PAINT

buy a sheet of tin, one foot square, and ask the tinsmith to roll over one edge to form a handle; then hold the tin against the wall with the lower edge on top of the baseboard, while you scrub the baseboard. In this way water and soap will be prevented from touching the paper.

THE ANNOYANCE OF A RATTLING WINDOW SHADE

may be overcome as follows: Drive a small brass-headed nail in the window ledge; fasten a small brass

ring to the end of the shade; draw the shade down tight and slip the ring over the nail. Unless the wind is very strong this arrangement will admit the air but exclude the light, and put an end to a small annoyance which is sometimes hard on the nerves.

HOW TO RAISE WINDOWS.

Windows this time of the year are swollen and constantly stick. To remedy this quickly and without effort, pull window ropes to full length and release quickly. The weight dropping back into place starts the window, which can be raised without difficulty.

DULL FINISHED WOODWORK.

Woodwork that has been finished in dull black or other dark dull colors can be cleaned to look like new finish by simply washing with cold black coffee and rubbing with a dry cloth. Every finger mark is removed and the woodwork appears as though newly finished.

TO CLEAN WALLPAPER.

Sides and ceilings of smoke, dust and cobwebs take a square of heavy nap cotton flannel sew in shape of bag to fit broom, nap side out. Use a darning needle and cord, and take long stitches at end of bag, to draw up and tie snugly around the handle of the broom. A window brush having a long handle can be used. After the cleaner looks black shake out dust as often as needed. Can be used effectively after washing.

OIL WALNUT FINISH.

When oiled walnut furniture begins to grow dingy it can be made to look as fresh as new by reoiling. Linseed or even olive oil may be used, but pure, good kerosene oil is the best. Rub it well in with a soft woolen cloth and polish with a clean dry flannel.

WASH UP, NOT DOWN.

When washing painted walls and varnished woodwork most people begin at the top and wash down, the water running down over the dirt causing streaks to appear, which are hard to rub out. You can avoid this by starting at the bottom and washing up. A good cleanser for this purpose is castile soap, about a half pound to one and a half gallons water. Boil until dissolved.

HAVE WHITING AT HAND.

Ask your druggist for 5 cents worth of whiting. This is the principal ingredient of all silver polishes and is excellent for bathroom fixtures.

CLEANING WINDOWS

When going away for several weeks in the summer, take out your screens and stack them up in the house. It is the rain passing through dusty screens which makes windows so dirty in the summer. If the screens are taken out the windows look much cleaner to passers-by, and as the windows are down no flies can get in anyway.

TO CLEAN SMOKED WALLS.

To clean smoked walls or woodwork, smoky or greasy from cooking on a gas range, gasoline or oil stove: To one pail of warm water add one quarter cup turpentine. Use sponge or soft rag, and dirt will dissappear.

WALL PAPER HELP.

It is sometimes necessary to patch the wall paper where it has become defaced or torn, and the new paper of the same pattern is too bright to use. Try hanging the new paper in bright sunshine until the colors are faded or dulled and it can be applied to the damaged paper on the walls and it will match perfectly.

A WINDOW SCREEN TO BE USED AT NIGHT at an open window, made in the following way: Use a piece of heavy muslin, the length to be as long as the window is wide. Hem the ends and sew at each corner a brass ring. Put a ring also in the middle of the lower edge. On the window frame, at each side and in the middle of the window sill, put a brass-headed nail for the rings on the muslin screen to slip over. Arrange the nails and rings so that the muslin will fit smoothly and be held taut. When the window is opened for the night it takes only a few minutes to adjust this screen. Plenty of air will come in, but much dampness may be kept out.

IN WINDOW WASHING.

Add a little kerosene to a basin of soft water to wash your windows and mirrows; it will clean them brighter and much faster than anything you can use.

WHEN WORK BECOMES MONOTONOUS try another room, when that is possible, and see what a pleasant effect a change of scene may produce. In most cases the work will seem to be easier. When darning a lot of stockings or hemming many yards of material by hand try this plan.

WHEN GOING AWAY PACK WITH YOUR CLOTHES small pieces of cloth like each dress or shirtwaist you are going to take; for, if there should be need to do any mending, these pieces will be valuable.

HOME-MADE VINEGAR.

Into an earthern jar put the sound cores and parings of apples, cover with cold water, add a cup of molasses to every gallon of water, add more parings occasionally, cover the jar with cheese cloth. In two

or three weeks you will have excellent vinegar. When ready to use strain through the cheese cloth and bottle.

TO VENTILATE A ROOM HAVING DOUBLE WINDOWS

bore a number of holes in the lower edge of the outer window frame and fit the holes with corkstoppers. The inner window may then be raised and the corks taken out to admit the fresh air.

VASELINE ON CORKS.

Mucilage corks can be rubbed with a little vaseline on the sides, which will prevent them from sticking in the neck of the bottle.

BOX TO HOLD VEGETABLES

will be found useful in a city apartment, especially if made to fit a window. It may, in that case, be covered neatly and utilized for a seat. Have the cover hinged so it will be easy to open. The box should be divided by partitions, the largest space for potatoes, another bin for apples, and so on. Where space is at such a premium that provisions have to be bought in small quantities this plan will add much to the comfort and convenience of the kitchen.

TO PREVENT WINDOWS SCREENS FROM RUSTING

when they are put away for the winter, brush them thoroughly and wipe them on both sides with a soft cloth dipped in any good oil; or, after cleaning the screens, apply some dark house paint with an ordinary paint brush, taking only a little paint at a time, and spreading it right and left, up and down, on both sides of the screen. Painting the wire will preserve the screens for a long time. If they are oiled the work should be done each autumn before they are put way.

RIBS OF AN OLD UMBRELLA

will support such plants as gladioli and dahlias just as well as stakes. They are light, and almost invisible when in use.

UMBRELLA CURTAINS.

Do not throw away old silk umbrellas. When badly torn or worn cut the silk from the ribs. Cut into thin strips about one-half inch wide. Sew like carpet rags and have them woven into a silk curtain or portieres. They may also be used for couch covers and baby afghans. Any colored silk umbrella may be used.

USES FOR AN OLD SHEET.

1.—Old twill sheets by reason of their softness make fine polishing cloths, floor and dish cloths, strong dusters and good under covers for ironing boards.

2.—Old cotton sheets make roomy bags for inclosing the winter suits and coats in the wardrobe. One large sheet will make two cases.

3.—Can be made for slips for pillows over the ticking, to cover mattresses, laundry bags, and large aprons to wear when making beds.

4.—On sweeping days old sheets are invaluable in covering furniture. Smaller pieces can be made into loose covers to inclose dainty cushions.

5.—Soft old pieces may be cut to measure and devoted to baby's wear. Long strips may be rolled up and used when bandages are needed. A wide strip will make outer cover for ironing board.

6.—Pretty bits of decorative work may be evolved that have bits of old linen sheets for foundation.

MAKE TAGS YOU CAN RECOGNIZE FAR AWAY

and put on each end of every piece of baggage you intend to have checked. For example, if you use white

linen tags, paste upon each side a circular or triangular piece of bright-red paper. Such tags help wonderfully in finding your baggage when it is dumped on the platform with hundreds of other pieces. Sometimes it is possible to identify your baggage in a twinkling of the eye. Besides, by watching your distinguishing marks you may assure yourself that every trunk belonging to your party has really been loaded upon or unloaded from the train or steamer in which you are to be or have been a passenger.

TRUNK COVERS FOR THOSE LIVING IN HOTELS

may be made of strong cretonne cut to fit the trunk. A safety device in case of fire is to turn these same covers into bags at a moment's notice. The contents of the trunk may be emptied into these bags in a twinkling and either thrown out of a window or carried down-stairs. With this end in view make a two inch hem in the bottom of the covers and run tape through the hems, having it ready to draw up if the covers are ever needed as bags in case of emergency.

A TABLE FOR AN INVALID'S TRAY

may be easily improvised from a light cutting table. Stand the table beside the bed and saw off the legs on one side even with the bed-spread then move the table across the bed until the uncut legs stand on the floor close to the side of the bed. The shortened table legs will rest on the spread, making the table firm and a tray may be placed on the table. Another suggestion is to buy a still smaller table (one that may be found in toy shops, a doll's table about twenty inches or more in length) and saw off a part of all the legs so that they will only be about eight inches high. Such a little table may be placed over the covered legs of a

sick person sitting in bed, and there will be no weight resting upon or tiring him. A third and more economical idea is to make a platform for holding a tray in bed by removing the long sides of a wooden box, such as a soap-box, being careful to draw all the nails, and leave the short sides for the supports, turning the box bottom up. Such a table will rest firmly over the sick person's legs. It may be painted or stained.

A GOOD SHAMPOO.

Take one bar of cocoanut soap. Shave into a gallon of rain water. Put on the stove until it comes to a boil; then turn the gas low and let simmer fifteen minutes. Before taking off the stove add then cents' worth of cream of tartar.

TO CLEAN TEETH.

In cleaning teeth do not brush across the teeth, but up and downwards. Salt would keep them as white as you would wish them.

TESTING EGGS.

Have pan of water sufficient to cover the eggs; then put them into it. Those sinking to the bottom are strickly fresh, while those standing on end are not fresh.

VIRTUES OF TURPENTINE

After a housekeeper fully realizes the worth of turpentine in the household, she is never willing to be without a supply of it.

1—It gives quick relief to burns.

2—It is an excellent application for corns.

3—It is good for rheumatism and for sore-throats.

4—It is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits by applying to the back of the neck.

5—It is a sure preventive against moths; by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of drawers, chests and

wardrobes, it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer.

6—It will keep ants and bugs from closets and storerooms by putting a few drops in the corners and shelves. It is sure destruction to bed-bugs and will effectually drive them away from their haunts, if thoroughly applied to all the joints of the bedstead in the spring cleaning time, and injures neither furniture nor clothing.

7—A little in suds washing day lightens laundry labor.

WHY NOT A TRASH-CHUTE WHEN BUILDING?

Many houses have a clothes-chute built in, with openings for dropping in the soiled clothes, the chute ending in the laundry. A rubbish chute could be built the same way, its object being to convey the contents of waste-paper-baskets, etc., to the cellar, or to outdoors, to the barrel or box receiving the waste, which could be emptied when filled.

A FEW TOOLS KEPT IN A CONVENIENT PLACE

will enable a housekeeper to do many things about the house which otherwise would have to wait until the handy man could attend them. A hammer, some assorted nails, a screw-driver, an awl and a pair of pliers will prove useful. The awl will serve to make a small hole in which to start driving a nail, and the pliers will help in many ways.

THREADING MANY NEEDLES

on one spool will be a great help to an old lady with failing eyesight. Thread a whole package on one spool of cotton, placing a knot on the thread after the last one has been put on. When needles and thread are wanted it is only necessary to take one needle,

pushing the others back, and after cutting the length of thread wanted, tying another knot to keep the others from falling off. When the needleful of thread has been used, another needle may be taken from the spool and so on. When all have been used, some one threads the lot again. This is a better plan than threading needles and placing them in a pincushion, as there are no threads to get tangled.

BRASS-HEADED TACKS ALONG THE SEWING-TABLE

carefully measured off to show one-quarter, one-half, three-quarters and one-yard spaces, as on a dry-goods counter, will be found of great convenience.

A FEW TOYS FOR LITTLE VISITORS TO PLAY WITH

should be kept in the household where there are no children, yet where children are likely to be taken by their mothers when calling. Even a doll or a horse will amuse the little girl or boy for a long time and allow the older people to enjoy themselves.

MAKE EVERY-DAY TABLE-CLOTHS SMALLER

and they will be easier to wash and iron, as well as less expensive to purchase. If they hang over the edge of the table, two or three inches all around they will look well, especially if the table is in Mission style, or has heavy legs.

WHEN DRAWING THREADS FROM LINEN RUB WHITE SOAP ON THE CLOTH

and the work will be much more easily accomplished. When making eyelet embroidery if a piece of white soap is held under the material and the stiletto is allowed to pass into it, a much better eyelet can be made, as the soap gives a light stiffness to the cloth.

CLEANING STRAW HATS.

Juice of one lemon, the same quantity of water, sulpher enough to make a thin paste. Take band off around hat. Apply paste over the outside and underside of hat, using a small brush. Put hat outdoors in the sun until thoroughly dry. Then use a clean stiff brush to brush off all particles of sulphur which may adhere to the hat.

TOUGHEN SHOES.

Apply a coat of gum copal varnish; let dry and give two more coats; this will double the wearing power of sole leather; give an occasional coat as it seems to wear. For heavy boots two or three coats of gas tar will render them almost impervious to damp, besides toughing and hardening the leather.

PROTECT CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS.

When the little children are playing on the floor in winter it is a good plan to cut the whole parts from old stockings, as between the ankle and knee, and slip these "caps" over the regular stockings. This will prevent the knees of good stockings from wearing out so easily.

A RUBBER SPONGE IN THE BATH ROOM

will be found useful in cleaning the porcelain tub and the basin. It is easy to use, easy to dry, and is not an unsightly object to keep conveniently at hand.

A GOOD WAY TO MARK SHEETS OF DIFFERENT SIZES

that are in constant use is to put on the left hand corner of the broad hem, Roman numerals, using indelible ink or marking cotton. The large size sheets may be marked I, the three-fourths size II, and the single sheets III. By this method one can tell at a glance which sheet to take.

OLD SHEETS.

Old cotton sheets make good bags for inclosing gowns and coats in the wardrobe, one large sheet being enough for two bags. An old sheet will cut up into several slips for use on the pillows over the ticking. Another plan is to take the best parts for making sheets for cots and cribs, where there are children, saving the very thin parts for dusters.

In the sick room there is no end to the possibilities of an old sheet. One-half laid across the bed under the patient will serve as a draw sheet.

If the sides are sewed together and the sheets cut through the center, it will be given a new lease of life. Twilled sheets, by reason of their softness and substantial weave, make excellent polishing cloths and good undercovers for ironing boards.

A large apron for covering the skirt to be used for bedmaking can be made from half a discarded sheet.

SCRATCHES ON POLISHED FURNITURE

can be almost obliterated by rubbing vigorously with linseed oil.

REMOVE SCARS ON FURNITURE.

First wet the scar in warm water, then soak a piece of heavy brown paper in warm water, double it four times, lay over the dent, and press with a hot iron, leaving the iron on until the moisture is absorbed. Repeat the process until the dent is entirely removed.

DESTROY STUMPS.

In the fall bore a hole in the center of the stump, about eighteen inches deep and one and a half inches cross. Put in about two-oz. salt-peter and fill the hole with water; plug up tight. In the spring take out the plug and pour in eight oz. or so of petroleum and

ignite, and the stump will smoulder, but not blaze, to the extremities of the roots, leaving but ashes.

CARE OF STOVE.

To extinguish a chimney fire take a handful of zinc, throw into the fire for same to melt, which will stop blaze immediately. The same process will be found a great flue cleaner to a sooty chimney. In case of an overheated stove, throw into blaze a handful of salt, which will check your fire at once.

USE OLD STOCKINGS.

To protect little girl's white underwear take your old stocking legs, cut off the length from the child's waist to the knee, then slit each one down from the top about half way, cut a piece about three inches square out of what you have left from the stocking, and fit the opposite corners of this into the end of the slit in each leg; continue the seam to the top of the stocking and you will have a little pair of pants to slip over the white ones and save much washing. Hem the bottom of the legs and run elastic in the top or fasten up the front with a large safety pin. The square piece makes them much stronger and if too large at the top slant the seam in.

STENCIL PAINTING.

Stencil painting offers a variety of ways in which to beautify a home with little labor or expense. A little pin money also may be made by doing this work for neighbors and friends. Transfer the designs to drawing paper. Then cut out the design with a sharp knife, being careful to leave connecting lines. Thin tube paint with a medium composed of: One-half pint turpentine, twenty drops lemon essence, twenty drops vinegar, and a half a tsp. sugar of lead. This sets the color and causes paint to dry quickly. Sofa pillows,

laundry bags, table cover, pillow shams, and window curtains are handsome painted with stencils. To carry out color scheme in bed rooms get seaside bunting for curtains, paint with the design to harmonize with paper or frescoing. Paint pillow shams and dresserscarf to match. Select a design that is not too compact.

SPARROW HINT.

To keep sparrows from roosting under a porch take an old paint brush and some tar and late in the afternoon paint the top of the pillars and the birds will not come back.

TO CLEAN SCREENS.

Scrub with gasoline and soft scrubbing brush, then apply varnish. Mend holes with pieces of old screen; cut a piece larger than the hole, unravel all around the edges and weave in instead of sewing the patch on.

TO WHITEN STONES

wash the surface with clean water and let it dry; then rub it lightly over with a flannel dipped in a mixture of the following materials; boil two cakes of pipe clay, two tbsp. of carbonate of lime, one-half pint of size, one-half pint of stone blue water, in two quarts of water. When the stones are dry, after this mixture has been applied, rub them with a dry flannel till they look well.

A SWEEPING CAP

made of a veil is more becoming than the ordinary sweeping cap or a duster tied over the hair and is much less conspicuous. If of the same color as the hair, may be hardly noticeable.

STORM DOOR.

Buy enough house tar paper to cover a screen door, tack over screen and you will have a cheap as well as good protection from the wind and storm.

TO PLANT SEEDS.

Take egg shells broken in half, fill with dirt, put one seed in each, and place all in box of dirt until large enough to transplant. Remove plant with shell to its permanent location, crushing the shell, without disturbing the earth about plant, as you do so and your plant will not suffer by the removal.

SEWING BASKET.

An old fruit basket with a convenient handle to be carried around makes an admirable sewing basket. Fit it up with a pin cushion in one corner for needles and pins, a small bag in the opposite corner for buttons, etc. In corner No. 3 place another bag for tape measure, tapes and yarns; corner No. 4 a place for scissors. The bottom of the basket is free for spools of various colors and sizes which can be seen at a glance and the owner is ready for any kind of mending or darning.

WHEN TOO MUCH SALT HAS BEEN USED.

When you have accidently used too much salt, the effect may be counteracted by adding a tablespoon of vinegar and a tablespoon of sugar.

EASY WAY TO CLEAN SILVERWARE.

Try the following method: Pour into a tin dishpan one and one-half gallons of boiling water, add four heaping tablespoons of soap powder, and washing soda twice the size of an egg; let it boil; then lay your silver in a square cloth retaining hold of the corners, dip into solution, covering all parts of the silver with the same; hold it there from two to five minutes, then remove and wash in soapy water; wipe dry.

SAVE SALT BAGS.

They will make useful poultices. If dried beans are kept in them they will not get weevil. By cutting a

thumb hole on one side of the bag it can be made into a convenient glove for polishing the stove.

SHELLS CLEAN CRUETS.

Shake crushed egg shells and a little water in a vinegar cruet vigorously and it will remove that cloudy look which the bottle often has.

TO CLEAN SILVER AND JEWELRY.

To clean silver on dressing table, jewelry or any kind of silver or gold, take one-half cupful of common baking soda. Put in a saucer and have a small hand brush and pan of water and soap. Immerse brush in water; then in soda, and scrub in the usual way until perfectly clean. Wash in clear water, dry on towel and polish with a piece of chamois skin. This process will not scratch the finest silver or gold or any stones in jewelry.

TO STAIN STAIRS THAT ARE IN USE

stain every other step the first day, requiring all members of the family to go up stairs two steps at a time, skipping the varnished stair. The next day stain the steps that were passed over, and use the dry ones. A block placed on each step that may be used will be an effective reminder.

WHEN SWEEPING.

When sweeping or dusting put a little cold cream in your nostrils, keep mouth shut and breathe through your nose. When through wash nostrils with warm water. You will wash out all the dust and germs that you would have swallowed.

SIZING FOR FLIMSY RUGS.

A sizing for flimsy rugs is made of thickest flour starch and glue. It is rubbed into the back of a rug, which should be nailed flat to the floor and allowed to

remain until the starch is perfectly dry. Do not use so much starch that it will go through the rug. When dry, press the entire surface with hot irons. Glue can be used but it should be used sparingly.

TO CLEAN SEWING MACHINE.

Before oiling sewing machines clean all parts thoroughly with kerosene. Wipe dry, then oil with good machine oil, and the machine will run like new.

SPONGE IN A PORCELAIN UMBRELLA STAND

will keep the umbrellas from striking the bottom of a jar which is often broken in this way, and will also absorb the rain water from a wet umbrella. A carriage sponge will fit in the bottom and is not expensive.

A COLORED RIBBON TIED TO SCISSORS

will save many minutes otherwise spent in looking for them, especially if they are used by children, who forget where they have left them. A bit of ribbon is almost sure to show when scissors have hidden under sewing, papers, etc.

A GOOD SOLUTION FOR SOAP BUBBLES

may be made as follows: To one quart of warm water add enough soap to make suds; then add one tbsp. of glycerine. Mothers will find that soap bubbles made in this way will last longer, and will provide great fun for the children on stormy days.

TO REMOVE SPOTS FROM WOOD.

To remove white spots from polished wood make a soft paste of salad oil and salt. Apply with soft cloth and rub briskly. White spots of years standing can be so removed and if the finish is not injured no trace of spot is left, the white stain is out in any case.

TAKE STAINS FROM BOTTLES.

Make a good suds of naphtha and soft water. Let it stand in the vessel fifteen or twenty minutes; all stains will be removed.

STAINS ON HARDWOOD FLOOR.

The dark streaks on hardwood floors caused by moving beds every morning can be easily removed by rubbing with a soapy cloth dipped in kerosene.

TO TIGHTEN SHADES.

Pull the shades down full length; remove from brackets and roll the shade up; then replace in brackets, and you will find that same works perfectly, without touching the spring.

TO MARK SCALLOPS

place your thimble or a spool just outside the circle line and mark around it with a pencil. In this way any sized scallop can be made.

IF THE SUN

shines directly in the window a wet towel hung over the sash will lower the temperature of the room several degrees.

Climbing nasturtiums may be planted in sunny windows. Three or four plants will suffice. They may run over poultry wire or strings, and will climb five or six feet. A brick may be removed from the walk under the window to plant the seeds or a large flower pot used.

On warm days the sewing machine may be moved to the back or side porch or even out under a tree and make a whole day of sewing delightful.

For a cool floor covering an old Brussels rug worn and faded may be thoroughly cleaned, turned upside down, and given two coats of floor stain, with varnish

added. This also is a good way to treat old strips of Brussels carpet for porch use.

Bedrooms left with bare floors for the summer are cooler and more easily cleaned.

A SCRAP BOOK FOR FAMILY LETTERS

was made by one woman who wished to save letters of each member of the family. She was fortunate enough to begin her book with a letter from her grandmother, written when letters had no envelopes and were sealed with wafers. Then came letters from her mother written at interesting times. Finally came children's letters—often their first ones. The scrap book is really a family history and will be prized by a woman's descendants. It is much better to save a few letters in this way, and destroy the rest, than to put away all that come and then perhaps never look at them again.

A TRAY CLOTH FOR A CHILD

may be made in this way: Fold a table-napkin (if possible, matching the table-cloth) once through the center, so that it shall be oblong in shape but two inches shorter and one inch narrower. Lay the piece of oil-cloth between the folds of the napkin and you will have a reversible and very practical tray cloth. As spots cannot penetrate the oil-cloth, one side of the tray cloth will be fresh and ready for use when the first side gets soiled.

FOR MARKING THE TUFTING OF COMFORTERS.

The following plan is a good one: Get cheap unbleached cotton cloth, and make a square as large as the comforter or "Puff" is to be; then pin this smoothly to the floor and mark it in squares or diamonds with pencil or colored chalk. Take it up, and cut out a piece about the size of a nickel where the lines cross. Do this by folding each one and do it

carefully. Now put your pretty cheese-cloth or silkolene on a frame, as usual and after putting the marker over it, and pinning it carefully, tie through the holes. If the material is light it is kept clean, as the marker will roll up as the puff is rolled. The marker will last for years when once made.

USING A SHOE-HORN TO PUT ON CHILDREN'S RUBBERS

will be found an easy way to accomplish what is often a difficult task. The mother's fingers and temper will be less tried.

TACKS.

Keep tacks in bottles. It saves opening many boxes to find a particular kind.

THREAD WILL NOT BECOME KNOTTED

if the newly-cut end is put through the needle instead of the end that is already broken.

SCHOOL DAY HELPS.

Mark umbrellas by writing name on the muslin with ink and sewing to inside of top with black thread; overshoes and rubbers by writing name on lining, and handkerchiefs by writing name across the center with ink. Furnish children with a black cloth pen-wiper and a clean cloth to use when painting. Line the sleeves of girls' dresses underneath to elbow, as they soon wear through on the desks and thus can be mended easily. Put hangers on winter coats. Mark mittens by sewing name written in ink across on muslin to inside wrist. Dress children neatly, and never allow them to go with holes in their stockings. Teach them to brush their teeth and hair, keep their hands and faces clean, and give them a bottle of shoe polish to use when their shoes grow shabby. They feel and

work better and win the appreciation of the teacher when they look well.

RECOLORING DIFFERENT ARTICLES.

When a woman discovers that some favorite bit of finery has faded—perhaps just a trifle, but still enough to make it unfit for further use, or when she finds the trimming she had planned to use for a garment or hat is not the proper shade—life for the time being looks gray and gloomy. Even if she were an expert at dyeing, to restore the goods to its pristine beauty or tint the trimming to harmonize with the other materials to be used, by the oldfashioned methods would be out of the question. A delicacy of treatment is required for dainty lingerie that is impossible by the old processes. Few women realize the tinting value that lies in the little tube of oil paint. By its use, combined with gasoline, the art of tinting becomes so easy that the merest tyro can achieve the most perfect results. In these days, when the color scheme of a gown is considered the most important part of its building, no modiste or home dressmaker can afford to be without the equipment necessary for tinting and toning. A complete outfit, at the highest estimate, ought not to cost more than two dollars. The dishes and utensils necessary for use in tinting are such as will be found in any home, and need not be provided especially for the purpose. These consist of a vessel large enough to hold the amount of dye that will be required to cover completely the goods to be tinted, a cup for mixing each separately, a teaspoon for rubbing the pigment smooth, and a large spoon or paddle to be used in stirring the dye before putting the goods into it, and for handling the goods while it is in the solution. A couple of clothes-pins with stout springs will come handy for removing the goods from the dye and shaking it out before hanging it up to dry and air.

Small dishes will be needed for mixing the paints when a variety of colors are to be combined in one design, and also a cloth covered board upon which the design to be executed can be pinned into place. For this purpose and for use in tinting leaves, flowers, and dots in laces, ribbons, or other materials where local coloring is desired, two red sable brushes, one No. 5 and one No. 10 will be required. About twelve tubes of any reliable brand of oil colors should form a part of the equipment. If a large variety of colors are on hand, greater benefit will be derived from this sort of work. The use of the process is so varied and its necessity frequently arises so suddenly that it is poor economy to be compelled to get along without a tube of paint, and perhaps ruin the garment for lack of the proper shade.

The following will be found sufficient for most purposes:

1 bottle poppy oil.
1 tube burnt sienna.
1 tube mauve.
1 tube Prussian blue.
1 tube chrome yellow.
1 tube chrome green.
1 tube Naples yellow.
1 tube Vandyke brown.
1 tube vermilion.
1 tube rose madder.
1 tube cadmium.
1 tube asphaltum.
1 tube black lead.
1 tube white lead.

It must be borne in mind that tinting does not mean coloring or dyeing. If a dark shade is desired it is the wisest plan to send the material to the dye house, as the oil colors are too heavy to give really satisfactory results along that line. The main use in tube paints lies in their value for toning a shade to match some other tint. For instance, if a gray to be used for a drop skirt is a trifle different in tint from the goods with which it is to be combined, it may be toned darker by using black paint, or lighter by using white to match the other material. Laces may be tinted for

trimming purposes, as may also ribbons, silks and other fabrics. There is almost no limit to the possibilities of the tube paint dye pot when a quick-witted woman is at work with it.

How to apply the tints:

All the expensive colors are strong and only a little of them will be required for tinting. It is impossible to give explicit formulae as to the quantities of the paint to be used for producing certain shades. The dye must each time be mixed to suit the occasion. However, from the general tints given anyone ought to be able to do splendid work.

The pigments should be rubbed smooth with a few drops of poppy oil before being put into the gasoline. Each shade must be mixed separately and added one at a time to the gasoline.

TINTING DIFFERENT ARTICLES.

If buttons or buckles are to be tinted, a little asphaltum will make the colors stick to the metal or porcelain.

After the pigments have been rubbed smooth in a small dish, add them to the gasoline in the large vessel, using enough gasoline to cover the fabric completely. Stir thoroughly so that the paint will be perfectly dissolved. Test the dye with a bit of cloth before putting in the material. It may be necessary to add a little more pigment to deepen the shade or to weaken it by using a little more white lead. Patience will produce the exact shade desired.

A little practice will bring perfection in this portion of the operation.

A beautiful rich cream shade may be produced by adding white to Naples yellow.

Just a little burnt sienna added to the Naples yellow and white will give an ecru tint.

Mauve should be used for purple shades, adding red

or rose madder if a warm tone is desired, and white if a lighter, colder shade is used. Blue added to mauve will make a royal purple, while white will give a true violet tone. Mauve combined with black produces pansy black.

Experiment to get the desired shade.

Use the Prussian blue for producing all blue shades. A little white mixed with it gives a dainty baby blue. Combined with a little yellow pigment, it results in a turquoise blue. Vermilion should be used for bright reds.

Cadmium, a bright yellow, is useful for light touches, for centers of forget-me-nots, and as a base for burnt orange, which is produced by adding a little burnt sienna.

Green may be darkened with either black and blue, or either of these colors used alone. The black will be found useful when moss is to be toned to hunter's green, while white and black will give a sage green tint to the green material dipped into the dye.

Where only local coloring is desired, the goods should be pinned to the cloth-covered board and the colors applied with the brushes. Laces and brocades may be artistically touched up in this manner with tints that harmonize with the general color scheme of the gown on which they are to be used as trimmings.

Hand-painted gowns of sheer fabric may be made by pinning the colored pattern to the board, tightly stretching the material over it and then painting it, using brushes and following the design underneath.

WHEN SEWING SILK IS USED ON MACHINE

it often becomes unwound and tightens about the spool spindle, causing the silk to break. This can be overcome by cutting a round hole in a small piece of flannel or felt and placing this shield on the spindle before putting on the spool.

HOME-MADE SCREENS.

The old-fashioned outside blinds can be converted into serviceable window screens by removing the shutters and tacking wire screen on the outside the entire length of the blind. Weather strips or other narrow strips may be tacked over the outside to hide rough edges and also to give a finished appearance.

TO ESCAPE SPRING HOUSECLEANING,

clean one room of your house thoroughly every week, cleaning windows, washing curtains and bed spreads, etc. In this way the cleaned room stays clean much longer and you escape what you dread—housecleaning time.

SODA CLEANS SILVER.

Use baking soda for cleaning silver; apply as you would any silver polish. It is fine for removing stains from either silver or china, and is perfectly harmless.

WET SAWDUST USED IN CLEANING A CELLAR

will prevent a great deal of dust from rising. Brush the walls of the cellar first, then clean the shelves, etc. Before sweeping the cement floor throw a quantity of wet sawdust over it. It will take up the dust and ashes as you sweep.

AN EFFECTIVE SCARF FOR A HALL TABLE

may be made of linen crash, with a figure embroidered on each end of the same design as that in the wall paper in the hall.

TO KEEP SASH CURTAINS THE PROPER LENGTH

after they are washed is always difficult. Here is a remedy: Measure the exact length wanted, and with a lead pencil and ruler mark lines on the sheet of the

ironing board for the top and the bottom of the curtain; then lay the damp curtain on the board between these two lines, moving it as may be necessary, but always keeping the edges exactly on the lines.

PIN RUGS ON THE LINE.

Pin your rugs on the line with the large safety pins commonly called horse-blanket pins. They will hold the rug in place while you beat them.

ROACH REMEDY.

A few drops of turpentine sprinkled around where roaches gather will exterminate them at once.

TO CLEAN ROOM CHEAPLY.

To clean a good sized room, make a dough of two quarts of flour and enough water to bring to a doughy condition, then add a pint of gasoline. Knead a handful at a time and wipe the side walls with a downward stroke, working in straight lines. Use crosswise stroke for the ceiling.

A SMALL RUG FOR THE SEWING MACHINE, made to fit the treadles, will keep the feet warm when using the machine in cold weather.

FASTEN SMALL BRASS RINGS ON MITTENS and other articles of clothing that children are apt to throw around carelessly, then have hooks placed within easy reach of the children, and there will be no excuse for leaving the garments wherever they happen to fall.

RULES FOR LIVING.

Some good rules for housekeepers are given below and are worth remembering and observing:

Drink less—breathe more.
Eat less—chew more.
Ride less—walk more.

Clothe less—bathe more.
Worry less—sleep more.
Talk less—think more.
Waste less—give more.
Scold less—read more.
Preach less—practice more.

TO BANISH RATS.

Chloride of lime is infallible; it should be put down the rat holes and spread about wherever they are likely to appear.

WHEN RUG CURLS AT EDGES.

Rugs that curl at edges can be made to lie flat by dampening curled edge and pressing with a hot iron.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE CHILDREN'S RUBBERS

is a problem which may be solved by the following suggestion: Have the top or tread of the lower back stair taken off and put back on hinges. The space under the step will make a good box for rubbers.

USE FOR EMBROIDERY RINGS.

Instead of making a slot in sash curtains to run the rod through, if brass rings used for fancy work are strung on a narrow tape and stitched every three inches apart to a narrow hem in the top of curtain, the rod slips in with ease, thereby saving time, temper and also curtains.

RENEW RUGS.

If the ends of your rugs have become worn and look shabby from much walking on one place, buy a small package of dye the same color as the edge of your rug. After the dye is ready to use, take an old tooth-brush, or any small brush will do, and dye the ends and places that are worn. This can be done to the most expensive rugs, and they will look like new.

TO FASTEN CHILDREN'S ROMPERS,

try using skirt fasteners of the largest size. They save the making of many button holes and do not easily become undone.

TO PROTECT PIANO JUST BACK OF THE PEDALS

when children are practicing. Get a piece of dark cardboard about 12x15 inches, such as is used for mounting pictures, and on the long side cut out two or three strips (as there may be either two or three pedals), having the strips as wide as the pedals, so that the cardboard may be easily slipped down over them and rest perpendicularly against the case. This cardboard will not be noticeable and will save the piano from many scratches.

TO AVOID THE USE OF PILLOW SHAMS,

keep your pillows looking fresh by slipping a pair of clean pillow cases over those which are used at night. It is but a few moments' work at night to remove the day slips and put them away till morning. They may be hemstitched or embroidered, as one desires. To those who dislike shams of any sort this suggestion should be welcome.

PLAY TABLE MAY BE EASILY MADE.

Take two small boxes and a board. The two boxes should be about a foot and a half long, a foot wide and a foot deep. Stand them on end like little cupboards and put two shelves in each one. Now get a smooth pine board, six feet long, a foot wide and an inch thick. Set up a box under each end, and you will have a nice long table with two cupboards for playthings. On the long board mark out a railroad with led pencil or ink, having switches, side tracks, etc. If the child has toy cars he will amuse himself for hours with this railroad

alone. A little stool, three feet long, eight inches wide and ten inches high, might go with the table. If desired the whole outfit could be painted to harmonize with the room in which it is to be kept.

SMALL PILLOW FOR AN INVALID

will be greatly appreciated—one that measures 10x10 inches and is stuffed loosely with feathers, or, better still, with balsam pine needles. This small pillow may be tucked under an aching back or will support a sick person when she is trying to lie on her side. Several small pillows are better than one, and will prove a blessing to the sick person.

FEATHER PILLOWS SHOULD BE AIRED IN THE SHADE.

Hang them on the breezy side of the house on a sunny day. It is natural, when such pillows are used in preference to hair pillows, to put them in the sunlight, especially when a house has been closed all summer, but the rays of the sun are likely to dry the oil in the feathers.

HAVE EACH BACK PORCH STEP MADE INTO A BOX

with hinges to permit the cover to be raised easily. You will find these boxes convenient receptacles for croquet sets, tennis rackets, garden tools, playthings, etc., which often clutter the porch itself.

WHEN PLANNING FOR A HOME,

even if it may be still in the distant future, it is a good idea to cut out pictures of houses that you like, or details of doorways, fireplaces, and even plans for a garden, and paste them in a scrapbook. Suggestions for curtains or other furnishings may also be cut out and pasted in. The book may be divided into sections for outdoor and indoor suggestions. When the time

comes to build the house such a book will offer many welcome ideas which otherwise would be forgotten.

CLEANING PAINTED WALLS.

To every pail two-thirds full of warm water, add one handful of common glue. Wash a small surface and rinse with clear water, and so on until wall is all cleaned. Then use a woolen cloth saturated with linseed oil, rubbing over the entire surface. Easy to accomplish.

AN EMERGENCY PURSE

kept in the shopping bag, containing pins of various sizes, safety pins, court plaster, stamps, string, rubber bands, a pencil and penknife, will be found invaluable on many occasions.

PLASTER PARIS.

To clean any article made of plaster paris, use hand brush dipped in gasoline. Use freely and scrub; will not injure in any way. When clean take dry, soft cloth and rub gently until nicely polished.

TO REMOVE PAINT SPOTS.

Paint stains that are dry and old can be removed from cotton and woolen goods with chloroform. It is a good plan to first cover the spots with olive oil or butter.

A PRESERVE CLOSET FOR A FLAT DWELLER

may be made in the following way, if the flat contains a hall window that is not conspicuous: Half a dozen shelves, each two feet and a half long by a foot and a half wide, boarded up at the sides and across the top, form the closet. One of the board sides only is covered, forming the door, which is fitted tight and forms a lock. The other open side is fastened securely to the lower half of a hall window on the inside. The

degree of heat and cold needed is regulated by opening and shutting the window at the back of the closet.

PUT POCKETS ON THE UNDER SIDE OF APRONS,

near the right-hand edge, and they will be found just as convenient for use, yet will not catch on doorknobs and get torn.

USE A HOT-WATER BAG WHEN PIPES ARE FROZEN UP

and you may be able to open the passage with far less trouble than by pouring hot water over the pipes, and just as quickly, too.

PLANTS PRESERVE PIANOS.

To keep the piano from drying out in a furnace-heated flat, fill a glass rose jar with cold water and put in a dozen sprays of "Wandering Jew." They will take root in the water and grow with little light. On cleaning days remove the plants, wash the jar and fill with fresh water.

USE PILLOW WHEN SCRUBBING.

A pillowslip made of oilcloth stuffed with hair, feathers or anything similar, on which to kneel while scrubbing, will save aching knees. Slip the toes of old socks or stockings over your shoe toes, fasten with rubber bands to save your shoes from rubbing while scrubbing.

PILLOW COVERS.

Many of the magazines, Tribune pictures and posters have pretty heads that will furnish a design for artistic pillow covers. The heads of children or Cupids easily are obtained. With a sheet of impression paper these can be traced on linen, and when outlined make artistic covers.

TO CLEAN WHITE PAINT

take a flannel cloth, saturate it with kerosene, and go over paint with it. Then take a pail of soapy water and a clean cloth and wash the paint off.

TIGHT HOOKS IN PLASTER.

In fastening brackets, strips of wood, etc., to plaster walls by means of screws, it is often found impossible to make the screws hold firmly. The best plan is to enlarge the hole to about twice the diameter of the screw, fill it with plaster paris and bed the screw in the soft plaster. When plaster has set the screw will hold.

TO REMOVE PAINT STAINS.

To remove paint and putty stains from window glass, dip a wet cloth in baking soda and rub the paste thus made thinly over the glass. Let remain fifteen minutes and wash in soft, warm water without soap. This will bring all the stains with it. Rub dry and polish; or wash the window glass with hot, sharp vinegar; this will remove mortar and paint.

PICTURE FRAMES.

For gilt frames use the water in which onions have been boiled, as it will restore their brightness. Loose dust that has settled on pictures and moldings may best be removed with a broom covered with flannel, as the dust will cling to the cloth and will not be scattered over the floor.

CARRY A FEW PENS IN YOUR BAG.

If you do not possess a fountain pen, you will find it worth while to take a few pen points along, as the pens provided at some hotels and public places are often so bad that it is often impossible to use them with any satisfaction.

PINE BAGS.

A woman who takes great pleasure in her housekeeping and passes her summers among the pines and balsams, always has a "pine" day, during which she has luncheon out of doors, and later her friends gather balsam branches for her. These are kept in the sun for weeks until dry enough to strip easily from the stems, and then cases are filled to keep with the house linen. To use these pine-scented sheets and pillow cases is a delight, and it is one that many women might have with practically no expense and little trouble.

PACKING CLOTHES FOR TRAVELING.

Stuff nice waists with tissue paper and place them in the upper tray, which it is well to pad with several folded newspapers. In the hat box of this tray place a small hat, if you have one, tucking around it any unstarched underwear that will hold the hat in place. In the second tray pack the skirts of the best gowns and your evening coat. Across the bottom of the entire trunk arrange your underclothes, making a perfectly smooth, compact layer. Above these place a small hat box with your best hat, carefully packed with tissue paper. Next to the hat box fit in, if possible, an oblong pasteboard box packed with your laundered shirtwaists and blouses to thin summer gowns. Over these arrange all your skirts—the heavier ones underneath. Small articles like gloves, handkerchiefs, neckties, etc., may be packed in the upper tray with the best waists, shoes in separate bags, and stockings in the bottom of the trunk, with the underwear.

WASHING PAINT.

In washing paint be sure to use clean, hot water and as little soap as possible. Dry the paint very quickly, as it will be injured and become streaky by

the water left on it. If there be dirty spots, rub with turpentine, using only a little on the cloth. If the paint be unvarnished, use whiting in the water, or wash with cold tea. The flannel for washing must not be wet much, and the paint should be dried quickly. No scrubbing brush should ever be used on paint.

PILLOW SHEETS FOR CHILD'S BED.

Instead of buying regular sheeting, purchase the 54-inch pillow-case material. This width will be found sufficiently wide for a child's bed, and with a hemstitch at the top makes an easily handled sheet for a small bed. The length of the sheet depends on the bed.

GOOD PROP FOR PLANTS.

A good prop for plants, especially in cemeteries, may be made by using the ribs of an old umbrella. They may be put in deep in the ground and are strong and invisible.

TO REMOVE THE PAPER TOPS FROM MILK JARS

a nut pick will be found as good as anything. Keep it in a convenient place, and there will be no more bent forks.

SANDPAPER THE PERCHES OF BIRD CAGES

instead of washing them. It will give them a smoother surface and will also save the bird from catching cold by standing on a damp perch.

A PILLOW WHICH SERVES DOUBLE PURPOSE ON A JOURNEY

may be obtained by a small outlay. Make a pillow top of any pretty dark material and fasten one end by means of buttons and buttonholes; then make a small eiderdown comforter, which will fold twice, to fit into the pillow cover. Button it in the case, and on the

train or boat one may have a comforter pillow, or, if needed, a light extra wrap.

FASTEN A SMALL PINCUSHION TO YOUR DRESS

when cleaning house, then every pin found may be put in it, and if a pin is needed it will be there, and you will not have to look for one. A needle threaded and put in the cushion is also helpful in case "just one stitch" is needed in some article.

RESTORE POLISH TO A PIANO.

First dust it with a dry, soft cloth; then dip in clear, cold water and wring as dry as possible a piece of chamois skin of good size, and rub it hard all over the piano. If the chamois skin becomes soiled, rinse it and use again.

PASTEBOARD PACKING-BOARDS FOR TRUNKS

will be found a great help to keep dresses in good condition when traveling. At a box factory you can get the pasteboard cut the desired size, which should be exactly the same as the interior of your trunk trays. Make cases or slips of some cheap percale and cover the pasteboard with them, sewing up the ends. Fasten half-inch tapes in the middle of each end of the board, long enough to meet and tie at the center and at each corner, and also on each side attach additional tapes. To pack a gown or skirt which will not go full length of the trunk, lay the garment on one of these boards, tie the tapes at the corners and fold over them the end of the garment; then tie also the tapes that run lengthwise and crosswise. The garment will be held secure and flat. Another advantage is that at a hotel, or whenever you wish to take out one dress, you escape disarranging all the others, for all that is required is simply to undo the particular board you need.

KEEP CLEAN THE PLATES FROM WHICH YOUR PETS EAT

if you want your dogs and cats to be well. Both animals have a keen sense of smell, and the sour plate is often the cause of their lack of appetite. Have a distinctive sort of dish for the animals so that it will not be mixed with others in the house.

PAPER BAGS MAY BE EASILY KEPT FOR FUTURE USE

by means of a spring clothespin hung in the pantry. When put in a table drawer after being emptied they not only take space that is more useful for other things, but also are likely to get torn and become worthless.

PLASTER FIGURES.

Plaster figures in hard or alabaster finish are easily cleaned by dipping a stiff toothbrush in gasoline and scrubbing it in all the crevices.

KEEP POTATO PEELINGS.

Never throw away your potato peelings, but always burn them, and you will seldom have to clean your stove.

PAPER IN DRIP PAN.

Much labor may be saved by placing a piece of newspaper or a square of brown paper in the drip tray under the burners in your gas stove. When treated thus the paper can easily be removed when soiled and with little trouble and a fresh one put in.

TO RENEW OLD WOODWORK.

Old woodwork that is so hard to keep clean can be made to look like new grained wood by first painting it with a cream-colored paint to give it a body alike, and when dry go over it with a dark oak varnish stain. With a little practice it can be made to look like

grained wood. As the varnish dries quickly, it leaves it darker in some places.

ORANGEWOOD STICK.

An orangewood stick, commonly used for manicuring, wrapped with a soft cloth, is fine for dusting the corners of the piano and other furniture. Carry it in your work-apron pocket and always have it ready.

OLIVE OIL FOR FRYING PURPOSES.

Olive oil is superior to lard or butter as a frying medium. Meats, potatoes, in fact everything to be fried in a skillet, tastes better for being cooked in oil.

OVERSHOE BAG.

A useful article for the school child is a bag in which the overshoes may be kept when not in use. It can hang on a hook in the cloak room, keeping the floor clean, avoiding the exchange of rubbers and looking for the same.

WASHING OILED WOODWORK.

Add kerosene to a pail of soft water when washing oiled woodwork and floors. Be sure to polish with a dry cloth, and you will be fully repaid.

SAVE OLD UNDERWEAR.

Saving old underwear for use when traveling will reduce many a laundry bill. When an undergarment has become what most people consider too far gone for mending, make it as whole as possible in a simple manner and put it away until you go on a trip. After it has become soiled it may be thrown away and another clean, mended article take its place.

TAKE ONE DAY A MONTH.

Taking one day a month for the home is a capital idea. On the day agreed upon the whole family, as far

as possible, must give their time to making articles for the house or do something for it. Sofa-pillows, bureau-scarfs, pincushions, etc., may be made, furniture painted or stained, or shirtwaist boxes be made and covered with denim or cretonne. If the work planned for one day is not completed it can be laid away for the next "house day."

PINCUSHION TO WEAR ON THE WRIST.

A pincushion to wear on the wrist will be a convenience to the home dressmaker. It should be a small, soft pincushion, attached to an elastic band, just snug enough to wear on the left wrist. No stopping of work is necessary to look for a pin.

CUTTING OUT PICTURES IN LEISURE MOMENTS

is one woman's method of giving pleasure to many children. Papers, magazines, catalogs, etc., containing pretty pictures are laid aside in a convenient place until she has time to attend to them. When a friend comes in whom she knows well she takes a pair of scissors and cuts out pictures while she is chatting, or she will cut them in the evening while some member of the family reads aloud. The cut pictures are put in a box and later are made up in packages. A blank book, a tube of paste and a package of pictures have found their way to many children and hospitals, and the pleasure given is very great in proportion to the time or expense involved.

CARE OF POTTED PLANT.

One of the best ways to revive a drooping potted plant is to place it over night in a vessel of water that reaches nearly two-thirds to the rim of the pot. This treatment is especially beneficial where the soil has become hardened.

FOR DROOPING PLANTS.

If your plants seem inclined to decay, try sticking a half dozen matches in the earth around them, heads down. The sulphur in them will kill the worms that probably are eating away the roots.

CROCHET FLOOR MOP.

To make a lasting mop for the floor and giving the small girl something to do, save all cord from parcels, winding into a ball and crocheting a strip about nine inches wide and about twenty-seven inches long. It fits through patent handles nicely and makes an inexpensive article.

TO CLEAN MATTING.

Do not forget that matting must never be washed with soapy water. A strong solution of salt cleans matting and makes it look like new. In laying matting place one or two thicknesses of old newspapers underneath it, for matting always lets dust and dirt through it like a sieve, and when it has to be taken up the pieces of dust-covered paper can be carefully lifted and burned. Widths of matting sewed together with a loose stitch, using carpet thread, make the floor covering look neater and wear better than when staples are used to fasten it down.

SAVE NUTSHELLS.

A good substitute for kindling is nut shells. Save them when you pick out nuts and they will burn easily on account of the oil left in them.

GET RID OF MOSQUITOES.

Take the handle of an old broom, tack the lid of a baking-powder box on it and put about one tablespoonful of kerosene in the tin. The mosquitoes are on the ceilings of the bedrooms in the morning. By

covering them for a couple of seconds with this device they will die from the fumes of the kerosene.

NOTE BOOK PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

A note book, pencil and scissors attached to a belt by tapes will be of great service to the busy housewife, saving time, and prevents many things from being forgotten. The advantage of each article are too many to enumerate, but a trial will prove the usefulness of this plan.

CLEAN NICKLE.

To clean nickle wash with hot soapsuds.

TRAVELER'S NEEDLE CASE.

The case is made of a strip of ribbon, three inches by eighteen, turning up at one end two inches, which should be stiffened by cardboard. Line the ribbon which is left with flannel and into it run needles threaded with black and white cotton and darning cotton, as well as with silk, the color of the gowns taken in the trunk or suitcase. Roll up around the cardboard and fasten with ball and socket fasteners.

WHERE THERE IS A NURSERY

it is a good plan to have the door made in two parts—a Dutch door—so that the lower part may be shut and fastened and the upper one left open. Anyone outside may see and hear all that is going on, and the children, if little, will be safe inside. If you do not wish to have the regular door cut in two, a half door may be made and put on the same door frame.

NEEDLES AND COTTON TO USE.

The needles and cotton to use to the best advantage in hand sewing is as follows: Use a No. 9 needle for 70 or 80 cotton in hemming or tucking; a No. 8 needle with 50 or 60 cotton for plain stitching, overhanging

and overcasting; a No. 7 needle with 40 or 50 thread for buttonholes, and a Nos. 7 or 8 needle with 36 and 40 thread for gathering.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.

Use newspapers in all boxes and trunks where winter clothing is to be packed, as moths abhor printer's ink. Also wrap all plumes and wings in newspapers, fasten the ends securely with pins, and you need not worry about moths.

MADE-OVER MATTING.

A thin coat of varnish applied to straw matting will make it much more durable and keep it looking fresh and new. White varnish should be used on white matting.

A WAY TO SAVE MONEY FOR CHILDREN

is to put aside all the coins coming into your possession bearing the date of the children's birth years. If the coins are put into little banks, one for each child, and these banks are opened once a year and the contents deposited in savings banks, quite a little sum may accumulate while the children are small.

WHEN A VALUABLE PIECE OF MUSIC BEGINS WEARING OUT

along the edges, you will be able to preserve it longer if you bind the ragged edges with passe partout. After applying the binding press the sheet with a warm iron.

MARKS MADE WITH MATCHES.

Cut a sour orange or lemon in half. Apply the cut half to the marks, rubbing for a moment quite hard, then wash off with a clean rag, dip first in water to moisten it, and then whiting. Rub well with this rag, dry thoroughly, and the marks will disappear. Of course sometimes they are burned in so deeply that

they cannot be quite eradicated. All finger marks on painted walls should be rubbed off with a little damp whiting the same way, and never washed with soap suds, which destroys the paint.

TO CLEAN MATTING.

To one gallon of water add one tablespoonful of ammonia. Wet a cotton cloth in this solution and ring as dry as possible, pin cloth over your broom and sweep; it will brighten your matting and will raise no dust, and will destroy numerous insects.

CARE OF MIRRORS.

A simple way to keep mirrors and other glass polishes is to rub it well over with some tissue paper. Any stains or fly marks also can be removed in this way.

TO SAVE MONEY FOR MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

make several muslin bags and label each with the title of the new magazine for which you wish to subscribe or an old one for which you wish to renew your subscription. In the little bag place any number of pennies, nickels or dimes, and when the time comes to make payments the money is ready.

USE OF MILK AND CREAM.

1—To clean piano keys beautifully.

2—It will take declorations from gilt mirror and picture frames.

3—It will take out ink spots of long standing.

4—Used in starch, will give a gloss like that obtained in laundry.

5—Used in bluing for lace curtains, will make them like new.

KEEP MATTRESS CLEAN.

Make a thick paste by wetting starch with cold water and spread this on the stain, first putting the mattress in the sun; rub this off after an hour or so, and if the ticking it not clean try the process again.

MOUSE-PROOF PANTRY.

In building or doing over a house, before the final boards are put on the pantry have it lined throughout with mosquito wire. It is not expensive to put on this mouse-proof interlining, and the relief from the pests would compensate for the expenditure, even though it were double.

KEEP LAMP CLEAN.

If a lamp is kept full of oil and perfectly clean in all its parts, it will never be disagreeable. It is the oil slowly frying on the heated metal which makes the persistent noisesome odor, or it is the wick turned too high which emits the occasional choking smell.

TO GRATE A LEMON.

There is a right and a wrong way to grate a lemon, as there is to do everything else, and, according to a cooking teacher, not one woman in a hundred knows the right way.

"Most the cases of curdled sauces and custards flavored with lemon are due to the fact that lemons are not grated properly," she says, "and a properly grated lemon would present just the same appearance so far as outline is concerned as before the grating process was commenced, there being no deep gouges in the pit, as is generally the case. The oil of the lemon which is wanted for flavoring is all in the yellow portion of the rind, the white pith underneath being bitter and liable to cause curdling if used with milk or cream. This white pith hasn't the slightest suspicion of the real lemon flavor, and still the average

housekeeper hasn't learned this and keeps on grating right through the oily yellow rind down into the bitter pith, and then wonders why on earth the milk should curdle. The habit of grating a lemon correctly is easily learned when one's attention is called to the matter. The grating should begin at the end of the lemon, and as small a surface as possible of the grater should be used. This prevents waste. The lemon should be turned in the same way that one turns an apple under a knife when peeling. Grating a lemon properly is a pretty little trick, once it is learned, and it often means success where before there has been failure.

PRESERVE LINOLEUM.

When new, varnish with a heavy coat of floor varnish and let dry perfectly before treading upon it. Varnish twice a year with a thick coat and the pattern will never wear off and will always look like new.

GILT LAMP BURNERS.

Having several lamp burners that were good, but black, I painted them with gold paint and they throw out the most brilliant light and the heat does them no harm. The painting is much more quickly done and is nicer in every way than the tedious boiling process. Clean thoroughly before applying the first coat of paint.

LACQUER FOR SILVERWARE.

One can lacquer silver or brassware with ten cents' worth of banana oil, for sale in all art departments. Apply with small camel's hair brush immediately after polishing. This keeps the silver bright for at least three months and saves sending to silversmiths.

PUTTING AWAY LEFTOVERS.

Putting away leftovers in fire-proof bowls will save the washing of many extra dishes. Pretty Japanese

bowls may be bought, in which small portions left over and worth serving again may be put when first taken from the table. In these same bowls the food may be reheated and served.

LIST OF THINGS.

Keep a list of things not in common use; will save searching for something needed and known to have been put away safely somewhere. A little book kept in your desk, in which is written just where these "put-away" things are kept, will be the means of avoiding much trouble.

TO CLEAN LEATHER FURNITURE

add a little vinegar to some warm water (not hot) and wash the leather, using a clean cloth or small sponge. Wipe with a dry cloth. Then to restore the polish put two teaspoonfuls of turpentine with the white of two eggs; beat a little, and apply with a clean flannel cloth. Dry with another cloth. All the cloths should be soft and absolutely clean.

LOOSEN CORKS.

If a cork sticks to a bottle, turn upside down and the liquid will loosen it. If a glass stopper, put a drop of oil around the top and it will soon loosen. In pouring medicine from a bottle, pour opposite from directions and the number of prescription, then if the bottle has to be refilled you will have no trouble in telling the number and knowing the directions.

TO PRESS LEAVES.

Press the leaves carefully between the newspapers, taking care to avoid lapping one over another. The next day take out the leaves and dry the papers. Put the leaves again in press and the next day repeat the drying process. This should be done four or five times, until all the moisture is extracted from the leaves.

This is troublesome, but the result is brilliant. If the face of each leaf after the pressing is brushed over with sulphuric acid diluted one-half with water, the color will be still brighter. Do not wax or varnish the leaves, as it gives them an unnatural gloss. They can be made into sprays of garlands by means of fine florist's wire twisted tightly around the stems.

WHEN MAKING COFFEE

put a cup of cold water in the pot and beat an egg in this before putting in coffee, and the coffee will never stick to the bottom of the pot.

SAVE THE PIECES CUT FROM NEW TABLE LINEN.

When the linen becomes old and requires mending, ravel the threads from the pieces which were laid away and use them to darn the old cloth. There is always a piece to cut off when hemming new tablecloths, as a thread must be drawn to make the cloth even before hemming.

LABELS FOR PRESERVE JARS.

Labels may be easily obtained by writing the names of the various fruits on unglazed white passe partout paper, which is gummed on the back and can therefore be easily pasted on the jars. Another way is to write the names on a sheet of white paper and run a tracing-wheel between every two names, which will make each one detachable. Paste must, of course, be used to fasten on such labels.

KITCHEN WALLS.

A painted kitchen becomes greasy from the steam caused by cooking and the dust by sweeping, which altogether it is almost impossible to remove. To a pailful of warm soapsuds add a little ammonia and three or four tablespoonfuls of kerosene, which when

applied with a sponge or soft cloth will remove all greasy and dusty substances.

KEEPING UNNECESSARY THINGS IN THE HOME.

Keep in the home only what is necessary. Every few months go over the house, striving to view each room with the eyes of a stranger, and then with due regard for beauty and fitness she tries to get rid of what is not needed. Old clothing and magazines are given away, the former in their proper season—not winter wraps in June, nor straw hats in January. Superfluous ornaments, cracked dishes, old pictures, etc., instead of being piled up in the attic, are resolutely thrown away, given to someone or sent to a rummage sale. The result has been an easier house to clean, with more breathing space in it.

KITCHEN RANGE.

If the covers of the kitchen range get red and will not blacken, try rubbing on lemon juice first, then blacken.

KEROSENE BRIGHTENS WINDOWS.

Take a cotton sock, moisten with common kerosene and rub over the panes of glass several times. Then rub over with a cloth that is free from lint until the oil disappears and the glass is bright. Your windows will be clear with only half the work required by the ordinary way. Leave the windows open for a few minutes and the odor from the oil will disappear.

GLUE LINOLEUM.

Instead of tacking linoleum at edges and where widths are joined together, use prepared glue on wrong side. It not only looks better, but when taking it up it doesn't leave any holes and no bugs can make a hiding place underneath edge.

MENDING LACE CURTAINS.

Buy a bolt of the braid the proper width and baste on by following the pattern and sew on by machine. Wash and stretch, and when dry cut off the edges that were torn by stretching them, and your curtains will look like new ones and will last again as long.

HOME-MADE LIME WATER.

Lime water is often sold by druggists as a remedy for children's illness, and know from experience it is most valuable in most cases, a teaspoonful in a small cup being a dose. It is fine for cleansing nursing bottles, as it sweetens and purifies without leaving an unpleasant odor. It will save milk for housekeepers, as a little poured into cream or milk after a hot day will keep it all right for the next morning's coffee or tea. If you fear the souring over night in hot weather of your sponge set for bread, a cup of lime water stirred through will keep it sweet. The lime water is most easily prepared. A piece of unslacked lime the size of a four-quart measure being procured, place it in a stone jar or unpainted pail. Pour over it slowly about four gallons of hot water, stirring thoroughly. Let it settle, then stir again two or three times in twenty-four hours. Bottle all you can pour off in a clear state, then it is ready when you need it in use for sickness or housekeeping.

TO MEND LACE CURTAINS.

A fine way to mend lace curtains is to remove the feeder on your sewing machine and, placing torn part of the curtain under the foot of machine, swing back and forth until the hole is filled. By removing feeder the goods will not draw and will make a strong twisted thread that cannot be distinguished from the curtain itself.

LACE SPREAD.

Buy a pair of net curtains with a dainty edge; also a few yards of small insertion. Sew the curtains together with the insertion, and you have a pretty lace spread for your bed. A lining of pink or blue satine may be made separately.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

A list of household articles that are needed will prove a great help to the one that does the family shopping. Have in a convenient place a note book in which to dot down the various articles that are wanted the next time someone goes to town. This little book is vastly better than a list hastily written just before starting. It is a help, too, in a financial way, for by confining one's self to the list of articles really needed one is not so liable to be tempted by all the pretty things displayed in the stores.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS.

It simplifies the keeping of household accounts if a large calendar is hung on the kitchen wall with a pencil tied near it. On the proper dates jot down the expenditures of that day, and at the end of each week copy them into an account book.

MEASURE YOUR ICE.

If you are in doubt whether your dealer gives you full weight when you receive ice, use your tape measure. A fifty-pound block should be fifteen inches long, ten inches deep and ten inches broad.

DO NOT PAY FOR YOUR ICEMAN'S TONGS.

The tongs are usually weighed with the ice and they weigh about three pounds. Ask your iceman to weigh his and then deduct the fair amount from the total weight charged against you at the end of the week.

Three pounds may appear to be a small matter, but it means about seventy-five pounds a month if purchases are made daily.

A SMALL IRONING BOARD

may be made from an ordinary bread board. Covered with flannel and a piece of old sheeting, it will be found very useful, either for the dressmaker or when ironing small pieces.

TO TEST JARS.

Fill jar with cold water and screw cap down tight on the rubber, then turn upside down for a few minutes and you will be able to see if it leaks. If it leaks, try another cap and rubber; if it does not remedy the leak your jar has a lump on the glass where it must come together and never will be airtight.

TO OPEN FRUIT JAR.

If the cover of a fruit jar sticks, do not attempt to wrench it off; simply invert the jar and place the top in hot water for a minute; then try it, and you will find it will turn easily.

AN IMAGINARY JOURNEY WILL AMUSE CHILDREN.

For a rainy day an imaginary journey will be found very amusing and is something easily accomplished. First provide each child with a book made of brown wrapping-paper. These books may be made quickly by folding a number of thicknesses of the paper and stitching them down the center on the machine, then cutting this big book into as many smaller ones as may be needed. Bring from their hiding places old catalogues and magazines, telling the children that they are about to start on a "play" journey. Let them cut out pictures of trunks and paste these in their books first. After that let them hunt through the catalogues

for articles to pack in their trunks, pasting these below the trunks. Trains and boats may then be added, and hotels and pretty scenery. Indeed, until the children lose interest a great variety of ideas may be carried out.

ADD HEIGHT TO CEILINGS.

When putting up curtains in a low room, put the cornice to which the curtain is to be fastened close to the ceiling. The curtains meeting at top will conceal the wall, and it gives the effect of greater height to the ceiling.

A SHORT HATPIN IS USEFUL AT THE SEWING MACHINE.

With it one can guide and place the work. Keep the hatpin in the machine drawer.

TO KEEP HAT ON STRAIGHT WITH THIN HAIR

place a small piece of tulle or veiling across the top of the head before pinning on the hat. This is particularly suggested for elderly women who like to avoid appearing anywhere with their hats awry.

AN IDEA FOR WASHING HOUSE PLANTS.

Take a square of table oilcloth about twice the size of the flower pot, cut a small hole in the center and from one edge cut the oilcloth to the hole; then wrap the cloth around the stem of the plant, lapping over the edges that were cut and resting the cloth on top of the flower pot. When you begin to sprinkle the plants the leaves will be well washed, but no soil will be washed off or even wet.

HOUSEHOLD ORNAMENTS.

Put away all your household ornaments during the warm months. If your mantelpieces and tables are loaded with little things, take them all away. Leave

a few framed photographs, if you like, and glass vases for flowers. Make the flowers your summer ornaments, cutting them with a lavish hand. At first your rooms may look bare, but the restfulness to the eyes and the relief from dusting so many ornaments and bric-a-brac will repay you. Have your books and magazines about, and with plenty of cut flowers your rooms will be attractive enough.

PLAN THE WORK OF HOUSECLEANING.

Do your planning before the time comes, and do many of the lighter tasks before the actual cleaning begins. Put closets and bureau drawers in order, repair and polish furniture, and take down and launder curtains. The actual cleaning of the rooms will seem much easier, and it will be a comfort when one is tired after the hard work to know that all the lighter work has been done.

USEFUL HAT BOX.

Cut a large circle of pasteboard and cover with any kind of cambric or any kind of material you wish. To this sew a fulled piece about twelve inches or more in depth, trim in the upper edge and stitch, and then insert a drawstring. This kind of a hat box keeps the hat from becoming soiled or dusty and can be hung up out of the way.

MAKE A BAG FOR YOUR HAMMOCK.

Put your hammock in a bag when you put it away in the autumn. It may be one of ticking or heavy unbleached cotton cloth. Have it wide enough for the hammock to slip in easily when rolled up from end to end. Take care also to allow an extra foot at the open end of the bag for a flap to be buttoned over. Roll up the hammock carefully, slip it into the bag, button the bag, and you have a neat bundle to put away until next summer.

IF HANDS ARE ROUGH.

It is hard to embroider if hands are rough, as most women know. Let them try rubbing the hands with the finest sand paper, and they will find that the embroidery silks will not stick to the fingers.

HALL BEDROOM.

When a girl lives in a hall bedroom, as so many do in the city boarding houses, the space is so scanty that it is almost impossible to have all the furniture needed. One girl who has a room measuring only seven by nine feet has it furnished with a single iron folding-bed, a trunk covered for use as a seat, a writing desk, a stationary washstand in one corner with a mirror on the wall over it, and at the side of the mirror a row of hooks on which are hung all the toilet articles—brush, comb, hand mirror, etc., with one place reserved for a round box arranged as a hanging basket, in which are kept little things.

KEEP A LIST IN THE GUEST-ROOM BUREAU to simplify the work of preparing the room for occupancy. The list may be about as follows: Towels, washcloth, soap, fresh water, brush and comb, whisk-broom, buttonhook, shoehorn, hairpins, hand glass, nail file, matches, candle, sewing materials, pins (white and black) and safetypins. Of course most of these articles will already be in place, but the list will help the housekeeper make sure that nothing has been overlooked.

GLASS FLOWER VASES.

Glass flower vases are apt to become much stained in time, especially if such flowers as mignonette and forget-me-nots are left in them for a few days without changing the water. To remove the stains few methods are better than that of placing a handful of used tea leaves at the bottom of the vase with a little vinegar

and with the hand placed across the top, shake it until the marks have disappeared. If not completely eliminated this should be repeated, while in addition a rag wound around a stick and pushed into the crevices will effectually remove the most obstinate stains.

CLEANING GILT FRAMES.

When gilt frames of pictures or looking-glasses or molding of rooms have specks of dirt on them, they can be cleaned with white of an egg gently rubbed on with a camel's-hair brush.

TO CLEAN GUTTA PERCHA.

To clean gutta percha, rub it with a mixture of soap and powdered charcoal and polish it with a dry cloth.

COTTON GLOVES TO WEAR IN DOING HOUSEWORK

are cooler and better in every way than old kid gloves. If they are bought especially for this purpose, get a size larger than those usually worn.

TEN-CENT GLOVES.

Too few housekeepers really know the value of a pair of canton-flannel gauntlet gloves. They are invaluable to slip on when hanging out the laundry on a cold day. A later use for them, I discovered, was when roasting turkey. After putting them on I had no fear of burning my arms from the steam which is sure to arise when the lid of a piping hot roaster is raised.

GREAT CONVENIENCE.

Get a small dishmop for five or ten cents to use for wiping under and between radiators. You will find this small mop a great convenience in the bathroom and elsewhere.

TO CUT GLASS.

If you want to cut glass and have not a glass cutter handy, hold the glass under water, also the scissors and hands, and cut as you would a piece of paper. Be sure and keep all under water.

TO MEND GLOVES.

Do not use silk for this purpose, as it cuts the kid. Select cotton the exact shade of the gloves and with a fine needle buttonhole stitch around the rip or tear, then catch together on the wrong side and, taking one stitch at a time from one buttonhole stitch to the other, and when the rip or tear is joined in this way it is scarcely visible and lasts longer than if sewed through the glove.

TO REMOVE STRONG TASTE FROM GAME.

To remove the strong taste from game leave a quartered onion in it over night.

TO WASH GRAINED WOODWORK

take half a pail of hot water, add half pound of soap chips, boil until dissolved; take from fire, add one pint of kerosene, then boil five minutes longer; add quarter of this to pail of warm water; wash woodwork thoroughly, wipe dry, and lastly use good flannel rag to polish with.

TO MEND RUBBER GAS TUBES.

When your rubber gas tube leaks, find the leak by applying a lighted match along the hose, mark the place and mend the hole by pouring melted parafin over the leak. This stops the leak entirely and saves buying a new tube.

GLUE-SIZED FLOORS.

If a soft wood floor is glue sized before painting it will take less paint.

GREASY STONE AND MARBLE.

Use soft soap, one part; fuller's earth, two parts; potash, one part; mix with boiling water; lay it upon the grease spots and let it stand for a few hours.

GASOLINE CLEANER.

Put gasoline in a bread raiser that has a cover into a tub of hot water to heat; put goods in you want to clean, close it up, and leave it for at least half an hour, when you are ready, work the goods in the same way as you would with cold gasoline, but it is sure to clean better. Do the work out of doors and there will be no explosion.

VARNISH GILT FRAMES.

Cover gilt frames when new with a coat of white varnish. All specks can then be washed off with water without injury to the frame.

TO PREVENT A GAS STOVE FROM RUSTING.

When it is not to be used in the winter, wash and dry it thoroughly, scouring where necessary with pumice; then wipe the stove with olive oil or a small piece of suet wrapped in cheesecloth. It is best to do this while the stove is still warm.

TO KEEP EVENING GLOVES CLEAN IN A STREET CAR OR TRAIN,

draw a pair of loose white silk or lisle gloves over the kid. The outer gloves may easily be drawn off and slipped into the muff or coat pocket.

TO CLEAN FRUIT JARS EASILY,

a dishmop and a long-handled clean paint brush will be found useful. With these simple aids the work may be done thoroughly and quickly, without the usual danger of scratching one's hands on the rough edges of the jars.

SOUR FLOUR.

Do not attempt to use sour or moldy flour. Dry it out in the oven and save it for starch.

AIRTIGHT FRUIT CANS.

When canning fruit, after screwing lid on securely and while still hot, take a knife and press down hard edge of lid on to the rubber. The heat makes the lid pliable and easy to bend. It is especially good when using old jars whose lids have become uneven by prying open.

TO REMOVE FISH SCALES.

After leaving the fish in cold water for about half an hour, take a potato grater and go over the fish a few times and the scales will all come off more easily than with any other method. Try it and convince yourself.

FURNITURE POLISH.

Equal parts of spirits of turpentine and vinegar. Rub furniture well. You will have a fine polish.

CAN FRUIT SUCCESSFULLY.

1. Don't make a mistake and wait until the special fruit in season is nearly over and then pay the highest prices for it.
2. Don't think overripe, soft fruit makes good preserves or jellies.
3. Don't ever use anything but the best materials for good results.
4. Don't use what is called "A" or "soft" white sugar, or brown; use granulated white sugar for all preserves and jellies.
5. Don't use granulated sugar for spiced fruit; use light brown only.
6. Don't make spiced fruit too sweet; four pounds of light brown sugar to seven pounds of fruit is a good proportion.

7. Don't use an overabundance of spices—too much makes it taste bitter.

8. Don't cover preserves or jellies while cooking—they are apt to boil over.

9. Don't use cold sugar for jellies; measure the strained fruit juice; to each pint allow one pound granulated sugar, put it on a platter in a warm oven to heat, and add it to the boiling liquid.

10. Don't use jars or glasses for preserves that have been used for pickles.

11. Don't put hot preserves in cold glasses or jars and not expect accidents; have the glasses or jars in scalding water, rinse well, then fill as quickly as possible.

12. Don't allow preserves to stand about after they are cold; put melted paraffine on, cover with lids, wash off every trace of stickiness, and put in a cool, dark, dry place for future use.

13. Don't expect to make good preserves "hit or miss." They require great care, combined with the best materials and exact measurements to insure success.

14. Don't allow preserves to cook over a hot fire and not expect them to stick and scorch.

15. Don't let them cook without stirring, even when the fire is slow.

16. Don't cook preserves on a gas range without an asbestos mat.

17. Don't cook preserves in an old kettle which is used for other purposes.

18. Don't use a thin agate saucepan; an old-fashioned porcelain-lined iron preserving kettle is best.

19. Don't use the old-time "bell metal" brass preserving kettles unless they are cleaned and polished as our grandmothers did them, otherwise they are dangerous articles.

20. Don't leave the preserving, jelly making or can-

ning to servants; they will not take the time and trouble that you would to have them right.

21. Don't think you can hurry preserves; it is out of the question to do so and yet have them perfect.

22. Don't forget to rub the bottom of the preserving kettle freely with olive oil to prevent sticking.

23. Don't pare peaches, pears, pineapples or even apples with a steel knife—it darkens the fruit. Use a silver knife.

24. Don't neglect to drop apples, pears, peaches and all light fruit into a bowl of cold water as you do them to prevent discoloration before cooking.

KEEP FOOD FOR WINTER.

There are many things in this time of the year that can be stored away for winter use, and with a little knowledge a number of fresh fruits and vegetables can be kept during the winter months and will be hailed with delight by the entire family.

Procure fresh bunches of grapes, put each into a paper sack, tie tightly at stem, and hang in a dry place that is cool in the cellar, and you will have delicious grapes many months after they are off the market.

Select firm, green tomatoes, cutting them from vine about one inch from tomato, wipe dry, and wrap each tomato separately in brown paper. Pack in wooden box and place in dark, cool corner of vegetable cellar. These will ripen beautifully.

In packing celery that will keep until spring, select good, crisp stalks and bury in black earth in a cool corner of the cellar. Be sure to cover celery entirely with earth, and after taking out what you need each day cover remainder well. You will be surprised at the white, crisp celery you will have all winter when it is impossible to buy it.

Apples are much cheaper in the summer than in the winter. Sulphured apples are like fresh ones and will

keep all year. In a wooden tub lay three gallons of pared and quartered apples. On a saucer in the center of the tub place a red-hot coal the size of an egg and sprinkle a teaspoonful of sulphur over coal. Cover tub quickly with heavy blankets and let stand one-half hour. Pack apples in stone jar and tie paper on top.

EASY WAY TO REPAIR YOUR FURNACE.

When holes come in the outside of your furnace or in the galvanized iron pipes, patch them with asbestos paper and boiled flour paste. Patches of this kind are good for years' wear.

TO ARRANGE SHORT-STEMMED FLOWERS

like pansies or wild violets, take a glass berry-dish or a shallow bowl, cover with netting (a piece of old lace curtain will do), and tie the netting beneath the dish with thread; then put the stems into the holes of the netting, after having nearly filled the bowl with water. To improve the appearance stand the bowl in a large one.

TO HAVE A GOOD FURNACE FIRE

in the morning, see if this plan of a New England man does not work well: At night from one shovelful to three of pea coal should be sprinkled on top of the egg coal in the furnace, and the upper or feed door left open several inches. By morning the finer coal will be burned away, having kept the house warm during the night, and the larger coal will be in a bright glow.

A FALSE BOTTOM FOR A TRUNK

is worth having made if one travels with heavy books and boxes that cannot be safely packed with dainty articles of wearing apparel. At a trunk factory two strong straps with buckles may be riveted to the bottom on each side. A false bottom, just a trifle smaller

than the real bottom of the trunk, may be made, lined with the same material with which the trunk is lined or something similar. All books, boxes and heavy articles may be packed in the bottom of the trunk and the false bottom or tray be tightly strapped over all; then the real packing of the clothing may begin, and there will be no danger that the heavy articles may get loose.

TO CLEAN FEATHER PILLOWS IN WINTER

place them on the snow the first sunny day after a heavy snowfall. Sprinkle the pillows lightly with clean water first. The bright glare of the sun upon the snow will bleach the ticking without fading it or drawing the oil from the feathers. Turn the pillows several times, and if the ticking cover is badly soiled repeat the process for several days.

INEXPENSIVE SAWDUST FILLING.

A lasting and inexpensive filling for cracks and nail holes in floors can be made by dissolving enough glue in boiling water to make the thickness of table syrup, then add enough sawdust to form a thin paste. With a knife or thin paddle fill the places evenly while the paste is hot. This filling will not shrink, is lasting, and any kind of paint, stain or varnish can be used on it.

GREASE ON CARPETS.

An excellent paste for getting grease from carpets is made by mixing fuller's earth with ammonia and water.

Apply the mixture thick; let it remain over night, then remove with stiff brush. The ammonia may be omitted if the colors in the carpet are delicate. After the grease is out the colors may be freshened by sweeping with moist salt.

CURTAINS, BEDSPREAD AND BUREAU-SCARF OF GINGHAM

will make a bedroom very pretty. Use pale blue and white checked gingham and have the window curtains plain, with a valance over the top. For the bedspread use white embroidery insertion where the breadths must be joined together down the center, and also at the head of the ruffle. For the bureau-scarf use three squares of the gingham joined together by the insertion, and finish the edge with a ruffle of embroidery. A blue-and-white cotton rug on the floor will add to the attractive appearance of such a room. Gingham is inexpensive and launders well.

TO CUT FURS.

Lay fur on table, fur side down. Lay pattern, or, better still, mark off cutting lines with chalk. Take sharp knife, follow chalk lines and cut through pelt only. Lift gently, pull apart; simple, and no damage to fur as when using scissors.

IMPROVE WORN FLOORS.

Where there are no hardwood floors, try floor oilcloth, which can be had in patterns of parquet floors around your carpet. Give two coats of varnish twice a year and it will wear splendidly.

FILLING A FOUNTAIN PEN.

Run cold water through the pen to clean it.

TO CLEAN FUR RUGS.

One quart of water, two tablespoonfuls of oxgall, one-half teaspoonful of borax. Remove the oilcloth or lining from back of rug, then soak the skin (back of rug) with naphtha. This will keep the skin soft and pliable; when perfectly dry, wet with water and rub with hard soap. Now put rug over a large tub (with the above solution in it) with hair of rug down, so that

the hair will be in the solution, then with fingers underneath wash hair as you would wash your own hair. When perfectly clean rinse through a solution of half water and half naphtha; this gives hair glossy appearance and helps it to curl up again. In drying squeeze water out of hair with hands, then have two people shake it. Now put sheet over two lines and pin rug to sheet, leaving hair hang down; dry in open air, comb lightly only on extreme edge. For black skin rugs add one pint of alcohol to the above solution.

GOOD FURNITURE POLISH.

Beat up the white of one egg, adding to it one gill of pure sweet oil, half a gill of methylated spirits and half a gill of vinegar. This mixture will be found especially good for reviving leather.

A GOOD POLISH.

For cleaning window glass, woodwork, polished furniture, even mahogany and rosewood, take one cup of pure cider vinegar to two gallons of soft, tepid water for woodwork and furniture, one and one-half gallons of water for glass and mirrors. Wash with soft cloth and rub with old soft muslin or chamois. It makes common glass as brilliant as plate glass, kills moth eggs on woodwork and is a pure disinfectant.

TO CHANGE FEATHERS.

When you change the feathers from one pillow case to another, have pillow ticks, needle, thread and scissors all in the kitchen, with doors closed to avoid drafts, and have a good fire going with a large open kettle of boiling water on the stove to create steam. This prevents the feathers from blowing, and if the seams in the ticks are opened and sewed together before attempting to shake from one to another, and then are pinned, basted and whipped, you can do the entire

operation without losing more than ten or twelve feathers.

FLOOR FILLING.

Make a filler of plastico mixed with vinegar and a little paint or oil, which makes it smooth and works more easily. It will not shrink or crack or work out. With five cents' worth of plastico you can fill the floors of three rooms.

FRUIT STAINS.

Fruit stains vanish from linen if the stained spot is spread over a bowl and a cup of boiling water made milky with good soap is poured through it.

QUAINT FIRE SCREENS.

Draw a landscape on paper with India ink, representing a winter scene, the foliage to be painted with muriate of cobalt for the green, acetate of cobalt for the blue and muriate of copper for the yellow, which when dry will be visible. Put the screen before the fire and the gentle warmth will cause the flowers to display themselves in their natural colors and winter will be changed to spring. When it is cool the colors again change and the same effect can be reproduced at pleasure.

IRISH CROCHET FRINGE.

The ball fringe so popular for trimming sells from $1 to $3 a yard. By buying the cotton ball fringe for sale in the upholstering department and crocheting a covering for the little balls, you have the same fringe at seven cents. It is a simple thing to make the covering.

FADED FLOWERS ARE FRESHENED.

Faded artificial flowers may be freshened with oil paints so they will look like new. If the flowers are soiled it will be advisable to clean them in clear gaso-

line before attempting to tint them. Dip each spray repeatedly until the desired color is obtained, then shake thoroughly and dry in the open air. As a rule the flowers will be a shade lighter after they have dried than when wet. In tinting fabrics it often is necessary to dip the article the second time, or to increase the strength of the dye in order to secure the exact tone desired. The goods must be aired for several hours until all the odor of gasoline has disappeared. Shirtwaists, drop skirts, feathers—in fact, almost anything may be tinted in this way at the expense of only a few minutes' work and a few cents for pigments and gasoline. The results achieved will surprise the woman who is not familiar with this process. She will be charmed into making a regular practice of renovating her old garments by tinting them a new shade and lured to produce pretty picture costumes that would be entirely out of her reach without the help of the little tube of oil paints.

FURNITURE CREAM.

Three gills of turpentine, two ounces beeswax (brown), two ounces white wax, two drams castile soap, two drams borax; put wax, turpentine and soap on the stove to melt; when melted mix the borax with a gill of boiling water and add to the other ingredients. This cream is not only excellent for imparting a high polish to furniture, but is also splendid for floors.

FLOWER VASES FROM OVERBALANCING.

Flower vases often overbalance when in use, for the flowers put into them are likely to make them top-heavy. This defect is easily remedied by putting bits of lead, shot or pebbles at the bottom of the vases.

HANDY FLY KILLER.

Take a small piece of screen wire and insert it in a slit in a stick, secured by two clenched beads, and you

have as good a fly killer as you can buy. Hit the fly a sharp slap and it drops dead without being crushed.

A FIGURE ON WHICH TO FIT WAISTS

is a convenience few home dressmakers possess. It is possible, however, with but little trouble and expense to make a perfect duplicate of your form to use for fitting gowns. First of all, have a good dressmaker cut and fit a plain lining for you, letting it extend below the hips, and taking care that it shall have long, tight-fitting sleeves and a plain high collar. Sew all the seams firmly and fit an oval piece at the bottom of the pattern. When all this has been done, rip an opening in one seam and stuff the form with excelsior, being particular to do this part well. The figure may now be put on a stool, the legs to be so cut off that the whole thing shall be exactly your height.

TO MAKE A FUNNEL FOR TEMPORARY USE

cut off one end of an envelope and the flap; then cut a little piece from one of the lower corners, open the envelope, and the funnel will be ready for use.

CARE OF WAXED FLOORS.

Never use soap and water on waxed floors. They should be wiped up with a perfectly dry cloth and more wax rubbed into them with a woolen cloth or the polishing brushes that come for that purpose; but do not put on more wax than the floor can absorb, particularly in the corners, which have not been walked on so much. Wash them with turpentine, drying them perfectly dry before applying more wax.

USEFUL DUST CLOTHS.

To dust polished floors and to clean blackboards, dampen (not wet) a soft cloth with kerosene, roll tight and leave for eight or twelve hours. When ready for use fold in a square of several thicknesses. With

this floors and blackboards may be cleaned without scattering dust.

TO GET RID OF FLIES

sprinkle all breeding places with a mixture of crude petroleum and water.

WHERE SEVERAL DAUGHTERS SHARE THE HOUSEWORK

it is a good plan to have a written schedule hung in a convenient place, certain work being allotted to each one for different days. The schedule may be changed weekly if thought best. In this way only a fair share is given to each one, and each knows just how much spare time she will have for pleasure or for carrying out any plan of her own.

WHEN MAKING EYELET EMBROIDERY

keep your stilletto tied to the embroidery hoop by a piece of narrow ribbon; then you will not have to hunt for it when it is needed. To fasten your thread after making an eyelet, leave the last three stitches in the form of loops; then pass your thread back through these loops, draw them tight, one at a time, and cut the thread off short. This will make a secure fastening.

ENVELOPES USED IN PACKING SMALL ARTICLES

will be found better than boxes, as they take up less room. Stout, collapsible envelopes, which may be bought where office supplies are sold, will be found satisfactory. Gloves, handkerchiefs, neck arrangements, etc., may be kept nicely in such envelopes.

ECONOMICAL ICEBOX.

Buy one large dry-goods box and line inside with white oilcloth; make two shelves above and divide

lower part in two. In the part to set the ice put a hole in the bottom to insert a rubber hose, about four or five inches long, to let the water drip through. Put high casters on the bottom to let the pan under; line the two shelves with white oilcloth; paint the outside dark brown or any desired color, and put sliding hinges on door.

Here is your icebox at the cost of no more than seventy-five cents.

IN SOWING FINE FLOWER SEED

they may be distributed more evenly by putting the seed in a salt shaker, mixing the seed first with a little sand.

A FERNERY IN A FISH GLOBE

will give pleasure all winter long. Line the bottom and sides of the globe, the latter only half way, with moss; then plant thickly with ferns and little plants taken from the woods; have a round piece of glass cut to cover the opening of the globe, and keep the opening closed except when watering the plants, which will be necessary only once every two weeks.

TO KEEP FLIES OUT OF A ROOM

put a few drops of oil of lavender on a sponge placed in a saucer of hot water. This will give out a scent which flies dislike. If you do not wish to try it in the house, put the sponge on a table on the porch if the flies are troublesome there.

MAKE THE FIREPLACE ATTRACTIVE IN SUMMER

by having a box to fit it, the box to be filled with soil and used to hold ferns transplanted from the woods. A white birch log may be cut the desired length and placed in front of the box to hide it. It will give the effect of ferns growing behind the log.

TO HAVE DOOR FIT PROPERLY.

When doors do not close snugly, but leave cracks through which drafts enter, try this simple remedy: Place putty along the jamb, cover edge of door with chalk and then close it. The putty will fill all spaces which would remain open and pressed out where not needed, while the excess may be removed with a knife. The chalk rubbed on the edges prevents adhesion and the putty is left in place, where it soon dries and hardens and leaves a perfectly fitting jamb.

IF SUNDAY CANNOT BE A DAY OF REST

for a busy housewife who finds it impossible, with the family all at home, to do without usual dinner, let her try so to adjust her work during the week that some other day may be her "seventh day." In this way she can get refreshed to do her part on Sunday.

TO PROTECT A POLISHED DINING-TABLE FROM HOT DISHES

especially when the table is to be used without a cloth, the asbestos stovelids which, sell for a small sum, will prove to be excellent. Cut off the tin rim of the mat and cover the asbestos with two thicknesses of linen.

SCRUB DYE ON CARPET.

A faded ingrain carpet can be restored to its natural color by dissolving about four packages of dye in boiling water and scrubbing it with a scrub brush.

WHEN CUTTING UP OLD CLOTHES FOR DUSTERS

take a few moments to hem them on the machine with black or colored cotton. They will be regarded as of much more value by the washerwoman and will be returned, whereas cloths that are not hemmed are considered as valueless.

DUST CATCHER.

Put boards on your radiators, sandpaper them, and stain them the color of the woodwork. They will catch on the underside all the dirt that would otherwise rise from the radiators, thus protecting curtains and walls.

CORNER DOILIES.

Use the corner pieces which are cut off a round doily to make small square ones by working a small floral design in each half diamond, then joining the linen insertion and edging with inch-wide linen lace. They make handsome little squares to use at luncheons.

CROCHETED DISHCLOTHS WILL LAST LONGER THAN ANY OTHER KIND

and will be found easy to clean. Crochet them in an open stitch about a foot square. Use a heavy white crochet cotton, or keep for this purpose the string that comes around parcels, joining them and making them into a ball.

WHEN HEMMING CHILDREN'S DRESSES

on the machine, use very fine cotton—say No. 100. When hems or tucks must be ripped to lengthen a skirt, the fine thread will be easy to rip. A quick jerk will put it out.

WHEN HEMMING DISHTOWELS

take two small pieces of tape, and when stitching the hems on the machine sew the tape at the center of each hem, putting the ends a little distance apart and turning them with the hem. In this way you will secure a firm "hanger" for each end of the towel.

CROCHET DOILIES.

When crocheting an edge on round luncheon doilies, simply turn the hem on the wrong side and baste the

hem. Then place a large needle in the machine, leaving it unthreaded. Follow the hem carefully around and you will have a number of holes of sufficient size to insert the crocket needle and of an equal distance apart. Crochet the edge and when done pull out bastings and hem will hold and still have a neat finish not obtained by hand hemming.

FOR DANDELIONS.

A spoonful of gasoline poured into the centers of dandelions is a sure exterminator for these nuisances. With care the grass is not harmed in the least.

PAINT DARK CLOSETS WHITE

and it will be an easy matter to see if they are clean. Too many houses have dark closets in bedroom, kitchen, hall or bathroom. They are often overlooked in the weekly cleaning and are a "thorn in the flesh" of the neat housekeeper. Finish them all with white paint—floors, walls and shelves—and they will be an inspiration to cleanliness.

AN OUTSIDE CUPBOARD

was made by a handy woman in this way: Outside the kitchen window a frame was made of boards a foot wide; lighter boards were inserted for shelves and nailed fast to the sides of the frame. The entire outside of this skeleton cupboard was then covered with wire netting. The kitchen window formed the door. Before and after the ice season such a cupboard will be found very useful for storing meat and "leftovers" which would spoil if left in the kitchen.

A CONVALESCING CHILD

may be amused in the following manner: The mother may play she is the physician, who is to write his "amusement prescription" for the day, dividing the time into half-hour periods. The child may know only

one-half hour's entertainment at a time. The program may run as follows: 9 to 9:30, build a railroad track and station with blocks; 9:30 to 10, color pictures in an old magazine; 10 to 10:30, blow soap bubbles, etc.

CANEBOTTOM CHAIRS.

To clean and tighten, turn chair bottom upwards, and with hot water and a sponge wash the canework well, so that it may become completely soaked. Should it be necessary, use soap. Let it dry in open air or in a place where there is a thorough draft, and it will become as good as when new, provided none of the strips are broken.

CARPET-SWEEPERS MAY BE CLEANED

by using a hairbrush with wire bristles, such as may be bought for ten cents. The threads and dust that become entangled in the rollers will yield to treatment with the wire brush.

TO CLEAN LAMP CHIMNEYS

fasten to one end of a stick a sponge just large enough when wet to fill the chimney; dip the sponge into warm water and push it around the chimney; then remove it, and rinse the glass in warm water; polish with tissue paper or a cloth free of lint.

ONE WAY TO KEEP CHILDREN COVERED AT NIGHT

is to take two pieces of elastic, about half an inch to an inch wide and about six inches long, and fasten one of each piece with safetypins to the sides of the mattress near the head of the bed; fasten the other ends also with safetypins to the bed coverings on each side. There is so much "give" to the elastic that the sheets will not be torn by the safetypins as they would if they were pinned directly to the mattress.

PREVENT CURTAINS FROM BLOWING.

Take a piece of tape six inches long and put a snap fastener on so as to hook the two ends together; fasten the center of the tape by a small brass tack to the window casing so that the tape when not in use hangs hidden by the curtain; when the window is open and you wish the curtain protected, simply snap the tape around it.

CLEANING CARPET ON THE FLOOR.

Take cornmeal, saturate thoroughly with gasoline, sprinkle quite heavily over the carpet and scrub with a broom. It will remove all dirt and dust, making the carpet look like new. Care, however, must be taken as to lighting matches and windows should be opened to air the rooms.

CLOTHES HANGERS COVERED WITH RAFFIA

put on in buttonhole stitch, will make a dainty gift from a girl to a friend. They never get any rust upon delicate material as metal hangers sometimes do, and are also pretty to see. Finish each with a bow of ribbon.

PROTECT CURTAINS FROM RAIN.

Try this simple advice, which not only shields the curtains but also serves as a good ventilator: Secure a half-inch board about twelve or fourteen inches wide and as long as is required to fit snugly between the casings of the windows. In the upper corners of the board have screw-eyes, one on each end. On each side of the window casing put a screw-eye, in which tie cords about two feet long, and on the ends of the cords tie small hooks. Ordinarily these cords hang down by the side of the window and are concealed by the curtains. The board may be kept out of sight also. When ready for use the hooks on the cords fit

into the screw-eyes on the sides of the board and the board is tilted back from the window. The window may then be opened as wide as the board is high. The slanting of the board pushes back the curtains and, while allowing air to enter, prevents the rain or snow from coming into the room.

FILL CUSHIONS WITH FUNNEL.

When making pincushions, especially the low and narrow ones, use a fruit funnel in filling. A large funnel, with opening the size of a large peach, is the best. Use a stick to fill out the corners; it will work the filling in where nothing else seems to reach. Then with an old-fashioned wooden potato masher to pound the contents firm and hard, using it after every two or three cupfuls of sawdust or bran are put in, you will find you can fill a cushion solid in much less time and to your own satisfaction.

MAHOGANY CLEANERS.

Wash the piece of furniture with a soft cloth wet in cold water, then dry it. Take an old soft flannel or chamois and rub it briskly, and your furniture will shine like new and remain so, improving each time it is dusted.

GILD BIRD CAGE.

If the bird cage has tarnished or is an old painted cage, just let birdie out in a closed room for a while and give the cage a coat of gilding inside and one outside, and it will look like a new brass cage. The gilt dries quickly. Do not put it on too thick or it will look lumpy.

TO KEEP CLOTH CLEAN AT A CHILD'S PLACE

at the table, thin white oiled paper spread under the child's plate and extending a little way beyond will

serve and will not be very noticeable, especially if it is bought in sheets and the pieces are cut and laid smoothly on the cloth. When a piece of paper is soiled it may be burned and another piece substituted for it.

WHEN MAKING COOKIES

try rolling them directly upon greased sheets of tin on which they can be baked. Have a tinsmith cut the pieces of tin as large as your oven will hold. After rolling out the dough, score the surface of parallel lines. The moment one of the sheets of tin is taken from the oven, cut into oblong pieces the cookies that are on it and slide them off the tin.

WHEN CEDAR TREES ARE BEING CUT DOWN

pick up the chips to put in closets and trunks to prevent moths from coming. At this season and later farmers are often clearing up their grounds, cutting down trees for firewood or fences; hence cedar chips are available in many places.

TO PREVENT CASTORS DROPPING.

If you are troubled with having your castors drop, as is the case where you use gas, invert your chair, table or whatever it may be, run melted sealing wax in the hole, insert the castor, and it will be as substantial as ever.

BUYING CARPET FOR STAIRS.

Always buy an extra yard of stair carpet. It can then be shifted up or down a little every time it is taken up, so that it wears evenly, otherwise the part over the treads will be worn completely through while the uprights are as good as new. The surplus can be folded under at the top or bottom. Just try it. You will be delighted to find your carpet wear twice as long and will not begin to look much worn till it is about gone, as it is all used alike.

BY USING A CARPET-SWEEPER WITH ONE HAND

and carrying in the other hand a child's broom, it is easy to dislodge dust or crumbs lying close to the legs of furniture or in corners, and at the same time to avoid harmful collision with the furniture and the sweeper.

CIGAR GLASSES FOR PRESERVES.

At any cigar stand may be procured cigar receptacles in which cigars are packed. These are especially nice for preserves, marmalades and pineapples canned whole. Each one holds one and a half quarts and can be made airtight with paraffine.

TO WHIP CREAM.

When whipped cream is required and a beater is not at hand, the cream should be cooled in a fruit jar or a wide-mouthed bottle placed near the ice. When wanted it should be shaken and will be found an excellent substitute for the whipped cream.

COVERING COOK BOOKS WITH WAXED PAPER

will help the young housekeeper to keep her new kitchen library in good condition. Cover them as you would if ordinary paper were used, folding the corners neatly. The books will be well protected, and at the same time the lettering on the back and sides will show clearly through the paper.

MORE CLOSET SPACE MAY BE GAINED

by tacking a strip of denim, ticking or other heavy material about four inches wide all around the closet just below the clothes hooks. To this pin your skirts. Fold each skirt band and pin through it to the denim. In this way you will make sure that the skirt will hang flat.

NARROW ELASTIC FOR TRANSOM CURTAINS

will be found satisfactory where there are no rods. The elastic is better than cord, as it prevents the curtain from sagging in the center.

DYED UNBLEACHED MUSLIN FOR WINDOW CURTAINS

were a great success in one home. The color desired was dark green, and the curtains hung in straight lengths at each side, covered by a valance over white muslin curtains hung next to the glass. These gave an excellent effect in the green-and-white room.

CANDLE ENDS AND PARAFFINE

may be used to fill cracks in the woodwork of an old house. Save all the pieces of candles and the paraffiine tops from jelly glasses and keep them in an old coffee-pot. When there is enough wax to melt, put the coffee-pot on the stove for a little while and pour out the hot wax into the cracks to be filled. If this is done around the kitchen sink, where there may be cracks in the woodwork, it will help to keep away waterbugs.

CIRCULAR CENTERPIECES.

To cut circular centerpieces of any size, use plates, vegetable dishes or pans of any kind; simply place them on a cloth and mark around them with a pencil.

TO PROTECT COSMOS FROM EARLY FROST,

drive two tall stakes in the ground at each end of the row of plants; then stretch a clothesline between the stakes, and at night throw an old sheet or other large cloth over the line. In this way the blooming period may be prolonged considerably.

USES FOR CIGAR ASHES.

Cigar ashes are splendid when used as a tooth powder; when sprinkled plentifully into furs before stor-

ing; when placed about the roots of potted plants to kill the insects.

CURTAINS OF CRASH TOWELING

are very effective, being especially adapted for libraries or rooms with Mission furniture, the coarser the better. Faggot together loosely as many strips of the crash as you need for width; then dye the crash the color of the wallpaper or a shade to blend with the color scheme of the room. Portieres may be made to match.

IMPROVISED CEDAR CHEST.

Utilize old cigar boxes by taking them apart and lining a large box or chest with them to make a moth-proof box. The wood is cedar, which is saturated with the odor of tobacco, making it doubly secure against moths.

HELP IN CLEANING.

Let me call housekeepers' attention to what is known as steel wool, which is extensively used in Europe for cleaning purposes. The same resembles curled hair and does excellent work, cleaning and scrubbing hardwood floors, kitchen utensils, sinks and bathtubs, etc.; also for rubbing down paint and woodwork of all kinds.

WHEN A CLOCK STOPS

take it down, screw off the back, blow in it to take out some of the dust; see that the pendulum is straight; have a little kerosene in a cup, dip a straw in the oil so that one drop will adhere to it; apply the oil to the frame where the axle comes through, putting about one drop on each axle at the back and face of works; also put two drops on a small wheel where the pendulum swings from; screw on back, set clock back in place, start it, and it will run for a year or two.

CRACKERS WITH SOUP.

Crackers to be served with soup or cheese should be heated and brought at once to the table. Unless they are very thin they should be divided and buttered before going into the oven when eaten with celery or cheese.

A CHIFFONIER FOR THE BABY'S CLOTHES

was made by a handy man. It was small, yet large enough to be of great use to the mother. There were three small drawers for the baby's clothes, and on the top were kept the baby's basket and toilet articles. The piece of furniture was painted white and was a great addition to the room.

CEMENT FOR GLASS.

The formula for aquarium cement recommended by the United States fish commission is as follows:

"Stir together by weight eight parts of pulverized putty (dry whiting), one part red lead and one part litharge. Mix as it is needed for use with pure linseed-oil to the consistency of putty. Allow it to dry a week before using."

TO PUT RODS THROUGH CURTAINS.

After sash curtains have been laundered it is hard to get the rods in without tearing the curtains. Try running a closed safety-pin through first.

CURTAIN FOR HALL OR BATHROOM.

A pretty curtain for the hall or bathroom window is made from a piece of floor matting (a pretty design) the size of the window or door, as the case may be. Tack one selvedge edge to the top of the window or middle way, wherever you choose, and cut the lower edge off about one-half inch; cut the warp that weaves the matting, and unravel it the length of the window,

leaving two threads at the top to hold it in place. It hangs full, and anyone from the outside cannot see in, but the insiders can look out. Try it.

CORNMEAL TO CLEAN FUR RUGS.

Cornmeal does wonders for the handsome fur rug that is beginning to look "ratty." The meal must be well rubbed into the fur and allowed to remain for several hours. Later brush out the meal with a whisk-broom and give the final touches to the rug with a soft brush. Sometimes it is necessary to go through the process twice, but the result amply repays one for the labor expended.

COVERS FOR THE TRAYS OF TRUNKS

may be made of dimity, dotted Swiss, cheesecloth, China silk or any other thin material. Cut them the size of a tray, allowing for a two-inch hem and an inch to tuck in. Featherstitch the hem with cotton or silk to match the material. A set of these covers, to be laid over the trays after the trunk is packed, makes a pretty and acceptable gift for a June bride.

TO PREVENT CLOTHES FROM GETTING CRUSHED

in one end of a trunk, take wide tape and fasten it in three rows perpendicularly on each end of the trunk; also fasten one or two rows horizontally across the others; pin dresses securely to these tapes and they will keep steady without getting crushed at all.

TAKE A CANDLE IN YOUR BAG

and a box of safety matches. When they are wanted you will be glad they were put in. The space required for them is small. A passenger on a steamer that was wrecked had a small candle, which enabled her to collect some of her most valuable possessions when the lights went out after the collision.

LABEL ALL WATER-PIPE STOPCOCKS IN THE CELLAR

so that in case of accident there will be no difficulty in turning off the right one quickly. Write plainly on package tags such guides as "Cold water in kitchen" or "Hot water in china closet," and tie the tags on the pipes close by the stopcocks. It is also well to fasten to the wall near the water and gas meters full directions for turning off the supply of water and gas from the entire house in an emergency.

CURTAINS MAY BE KEPT FROM BLOWING OUT OF THE WINDOWS

if you place lead or iron weights in the corners. Thin iron washers are good, as they are not heavy enough to make the curtains sag. They may be covered with the same material and placed in either the hem or corners.

TO IMPROVE THE APPEARANCE OF CLOTH POSTS

paint them dark green and plant nasturtiums around them, using green cord to help the vines around the posts. The vines do not grow tall enough to interfere with the cloths or clotheslines.

WHERE CURTAINS HAVE SHRUNK AFTER WASHING

and are to be fastened at top and bottom with rods, run the rods through the top hem and fasten securely; then dampen the goods with a wet sponge or clean cloth, and you will be able to fasten the lower rod. Let the material dry on the rods.

KEEP IN THE ATTIC A CHARITY BOX

where outgrown clothes, old toys or other articles past household use may be placed. When a call comes for

some article of clothing there will be no necessity to hunt all over the house for something to give away.

TO MAKE CANDLES BURN BRIGHTLY

roll them in fine salt and put them on the ice for a few minutes. If wax, warm them slightly before rolling in salt.

IF THE BED IS COLD.

If you get cold in the night, lie flat on the back, arms by the sides, and stretch to full length. The blood will immediately circulate better and you will become warm.

PREVENT CHINA BREAKING.

When packing dishes and glassware always use newspapers. First place in bottom of barrel or basket a thick layer of newspaper; then roll each article in paper, place it neatly in barrel, stuff paper in between and around so that the dishes cannot move; then place another layer of paper, and so on until full. Have packed some fine china in this way and never had a breakage.

CLEAN CARPETS ON FLOOR.

To clean carpets on the floor make into suds a good laundry soap; add to every gallon of suds a cup of gasoline; for all wool carpets put in two or three spoonfuls of ammonia; proceed to rub the carpet as if it were a floor, refraining from using too much water. Scrub a small spot at a time, thoroughly rinsing it with a clean cloth wet in clean water. Clean with a dry cloth. The windows and doors should be left open if possible until the carpet is dry.

CARE OF MATTING.

To preserve mattings covering any floor, as well as to keep perfectly sanitary, bright and new looking, go over floor first with a damp cloth. Let dry thorough-

ly, then give same a thin coat of clear varnish. Worth knowing for spring or fall housecleaning.

INEXPENSIVE CURTAINS.

Take common cheesecloth the desired length and hem or hemstitch an inch and a half hem at end and one side. Draw a design and transfer with impression paper to the curtain. Paint, using tube paint mixed with banana oil to keep from spreading beyond lines.

INCREASE CLOSET EFFICIENCY.

Inexpensive, easily made, great space saver. Have at hand two feet of small curtain pole, one dozen brass cup hooks, three small brass eyes and one hook to fit same, and two and a half feet small link brass chain. Screw the twelve hooks along the pole and the other hook at one end of pole and one eye to the other end, to which attach chain; put second eye in wall at convenient reach and hook pole to same; fasten free end of chain to third eye and screw in wall above other eye, holding pole out in straight horizontal line. When not in use pole may be unhooked and hung beside wall.

PROTECTION FOR BUREAU TOP.

A large sheet of blotting paper will protect the top of a bureau if placed under the white cover, besides making a pretty lining of any designed cover.

TO STRETCH CURTAINS.

For one who has no curtain stretcher, if you will leave the pole in one end of curtain and the other end firmly to clothes line, you will be surprised to find how nicely your curtains will look.

CHINA CEMENT.

Dissolve a little gum arabic in a little warm water so that it is rather thick; put in enough plaster paris

to make a thick paste; cement broken parts together, and in half an hour they cannot be broken in the same place. Hot water seems to make it more firm.

CANE CHAIR HELP.

If the cane seat of a chair has sagged, turn it upside down, soak the under side of the cane with hot water, set in the sunlight and the cane goes back in its place.

KEEP A LONG CROCHET NEEDLE IN THE BATHROOM

to draw from the wastepipes any thread or hairs that tend to stop the outflow of the water.

A CHERRY PITTER

may be made by hammering the pointed ends of a new long hairpin into a good sized cork. By holding the cork in the hand and pressing the rounded end of the hairpin against the cherries, the stone and stem can be forced out at the same time without crushing the fruit.

CARE OF A CHAMOIS DUSTER.

Wring chamois out of warm water (not hot) almost dry and rub dusty furniture. This will remove dust and all finger marks and make furniture look like new. Rinse the chamois in the warm water frequently while using, and when through wash thoroughly in warm water containing a little ammonia. This will keep it from getting hard.

UNBLEACHED MUSLIN CURTAINS.

Pretty curtains can be made of unbleached muslin, stenciled with oil paints. To set the color, thin the paints with turpentine, vinegar and lemon extract with the following proportions: To three ounces of turpentine add twelve drops of vinegar and four drops of lemon extract.

When the curtains are finished, press with a warm iron. Before laundering soak over night in salt water, wash with a white soap; do not boil; starch and iron before entirely dry.

TO DRY A CLOSET.

A damp closet or cupboard is liable to cause mildew. Place in it a saucer full of quick lime, and it will not only absorb all apparent dampness, but sweeten and disinfect the space. Renew the lime once a fortnight. If the place be very damp, renew it as often as it becomes slake. Lime may be used for the same purposes in outbuildings.

A HELP IN HANGING CLOTHES TO DRY IN COLD WEATHER

is to have at hand a folding clotheshorse, with rope instead of wooden bars, to connect the wooden standards. All the small articles of clothing may be pinned to the rope with clothespins in the house, and the clotheshorse taken outdoors and placed in the sunshine. When the clothing is dried the horse may be brought indoors and the articles taken off.

Another way is to have in the kitchen two hooks to which to fasten a piece of clothesline having a loop at each end. Outdoors have hooks on posts exactly the same distance apart as those in the house. Put up the line indoors and hang up the clothes; then take it down, carry it out in the basket and put the line, with the clothes still pinned on it, over the outdoor hook. Do not have the line too long or it will be too heavy to carry when the garments are wet.

CREEPING CARPET CURE.

When my Axminster and Brussels carpets were returned from the cleaner's they were so flimsy that every move made they curled up. I bought five cents'

worth of gelatine and put in a pail of paste such as paper-hangers use. Then laid the carpets face down on the floor, took paste brush and went all over the back, letting stay still dry and now my carpets are like new. This is splendid for small rugs, too.

PRETTY COMFORTERS MAY BE KEPT CLEAN

by making a case about fourteen inches wide of dotted swiss, or any other washable material, to slip over the end use at the head of the bed. Finish the edge that comes across the comforter with a ruffle or feather-stitch the hem and baste the slip to the comforter. This slip may be easily taken off and laundered.

WHEN MAKING COMFORTERS FOR THE BEDS

it is an excellent plan to use mosquito netting as the first cover to enclose the cotton batting, tacking it in place and then putting on the pretty outside cover, tieing this on with narrow ribbon. When the outside cover becomes soiled it is an easy matter to remove it and have it washed.

CARPET CLEANER.

To one bar of white soap cut fine in a gallon of water, let it boil until dissolved; add one ounce of ether and use with scrub brush, and take clear warm water and cloth to wipe off suds. Will renew all colors and make goods like new.

THE NOISE OF DISH-WASHING MAY BE LESSENED

by placing the draining dishes and the silver on a heavy Turkish towel kept for that purpose. When washing cut-glass or fine china the use of a towel in the bottom of the pan will often save the dishes from chipping and breaking.

TO MAKE ECRU CURTAINS.

Dissolve turmeric powder, one tablespoonful to a gallon of water. After white curtains are thoroughly cleaned boil in this solution a few minutes.

KEEP A SOFT DUSTCLOTH IN THE APRON POCKET

so as to be ready to remove any dust that may be seen in going about the house in the morning. This saves time and makes less work, as often the piano or table looks dusty when the rest of the room is in good order.

TO LENGTHEN BLANKETS.

If blankets are too short during cold weather sew a piece of canton flannel to one end for the "tuck in."

MAKE BLANKETS WEAR BETTER.

The loose or open folds of double blankets are invariably put at the head of the bed. Consequently they wear out sooner than if changed about. This week put the loose or open fold at the head, next week put that end at the foot of the bed, and the blankets will wear evenly and give longer service.

MAKE BLANKET STRETCHER.

A suggestion for drying and stretching blankets by which, if followed out, new blankets will never shrink and old ones that have shrunk can be made several inches longer. Have a frame made like a lace curtain frame, except longer and wider, say about eighteen feet long and fifteen feet for end pieces. A piece to support the center is important to keep blankets from sagging in the center. A frame made exactly like a curtain stretcher, except larger, with long slots at corners with screw to slip, can be used for larger or smaller articles, lace curtains, etc. Pins placed on sides and ends should be heavier than ordinary.

PROTECT BUREAU TOP.

Buy a remnant of oilcloth and cut just to fit top of bureau. It will save many scars and scratches, and in case of liquid being turned over will protect the polish.

TO USE OLD BLANKETS.

If blankets are exceedingly large ones they may be cut in half for table pads. One needs something that will hold heat. Here is the way that a blanket may be suited to the purpose. Lay your blanket on the table and cut off that which is necessary, allowing one inch for hem, and after hemming it you will have a cheap table pad as good as if you had bought new padding.

BED MAKING.

It matters not how handsome the appointments of the room, how soft and luxurious the carpet, how fine and white the linen, if the bed is poorly and loosely made it gives the whole apartment an untidy look that no amount of elegance can atone for. In good bed making one of the first requisites is a perfect adaptation of mattress and springs to the bedstead. And next, a well-made mattress, whether it be of hair, wool, moss or excelsior, and over this a "puff" or mattress cover, made of thin, unbleached cotton cloth, that can be bought for a few cents a yard, containing large rolls of cotton, tied with tidy cotton, having the "puffs" large enough to tuck under the sides of the mattress to avoid curling under the sheet.

CARE FOR THE BROOM.

Screw into the handle end of the broom a screw with ring on end, such as is found on back of pictures to fasten the wire through, then keep hung up on a nail. This will not only preserve the shape of the broom, but keep it clean as well.

BROOM HOLDER.

Take two large empty spools and nail them in some convenient place just far enough apart to let the broom handle in. Turn the brush up and you will have a fine, inexpensive receptacle.

PRETTY COVERINGS FOR A BED ROOM

may be made of heavy unbleached muslin. For the bedspread buy cloth of double width to avoid a seam in the middle. Turn a two-inch hem and hem lightly by hand. Then, from soft colored cretone or sateen cut wreaths of flowers or sprays and apply them to the cotton in any way that appeals to your taste. If wreaths are used, one in each corner, and a light, trailing design in the center will be enough. Curtains and pillows, as well as bureau covers, may be made to match. The materials are cheap, but by using good judgment the young housekeeper may make most attractive furnishings for her bedroom.

MARK THE BED LINEN FOR EACH ROOM

in some distinctive way, either by the initials of the person occupying the room or by some tiny device, a star for one, a circle for another; or a red mark for one room and a blue for another. It is a great help when assorting sheets and pillow cases, particularly where many beds are used.

A BED FOR BABY WHILE TRAVELING

may be made of a Japanese straw telescope traveling case. Line the bottom piece as prettily as you please and tack a little flounce around the edge of the top, letting it hang over the outside. This flounce may be folded back in the case when the cover is put on. Put a little mattress, a pillow and some coverings in the case and you will have a very comfortable bed. When the baby is wide awake all his belongings may be car-

ried in the case, the cover being strapped on. When the baby is occupying the little bed, all the clothing, etc., may be placed in the cover.

CARRYING A BOOK WHEN TRAVELING

may be made an easier task by taking inch-wide black elastic and making two bands, one to pass around the ends and the other around the sides. Sew these together at the point of intersection on each side. The hand may then be slipped under the elastic and the book easily carried.

STOP BED CREAKING.

To those who have wooden beds it is worth while to know that the squeaking of the bed, that so often seems impossible to stop, can be effectually remedied by wrapping the slats that hold the springs in wet newspaper. Try the worst case and you will be delighted with the result.

CLEAN BRASS.

Salt and soda will clean tarnished brass and will sometimes clean tarnished silver.

KEEP HOT WATER BAG.

When a hot water bag is emptied there is always a little moisture left inside and one will notice that the inner sides cling together, which is not well for the bag. After emptying blow hard into the bag, quickly screw in the stopple and your bag, being slightly inflated, will draw quickly inside and you will find that the rubber will last much longer.

A CRUST OF BREAD.

A crust of bread put into the water in which greens are boiled will absorb all objectionable rankness of flavor.

BASKETS MADE OF SWEET GRASS MAY BE KEPT CLEAN

by carefully wiping them with a damp cloth. This advice came straight from an Indian woman. The dampness also brings out a delightful fresh odor.

A PAPER BAG FOR WILD FLOWERS

will keep them fresh until you reach home, so before taking a short trip to the woods provide yourself with one. Put the flowers in this and fold the top over two or three times, thus excluding light and air. If the flowers have grown in moist places sprinkle them before closing the bag.

OLD HOT WATER BAGS SHOULD NOT BE THROWN AWAY

as they make excellent linings for sponge cases or for bags in which to carry bath or tooth brushes when traveling. Cover the rubber with any bright material from the piece-bag, or with colored linen. Small pieces of the rubber cut three inches and one-half by one and a half, and sewed with white thread, make good finger-stalls to put on when paring fruits and vegetables. They are easily cleaned and may be used a long time. Another good use for the old hot-water bag is to cut round mats from the sides, to place under house plants. Such mats will prevent the moisture from the earthenware saucer from injuring polished surfaces.

USEFUL FOR THE BABY.

This will prove a great boon to mothers whose babies get uncovered in the night. Take a pair of children's side elastics, pin them around the corner post of the crib and fasten the hooks on the sheet or spread. The elastic keeps them covered, yet gives enough room for them to turn over.

IN THE BATHROOM.

For porcelain bath tubs and galvanized wash tubs there is nothing better than kerosene. Use a small brush when dirty. It will remove all gummy substances that so often gather around the edge of the tub.

TO CLEAN BRASS

or copper, dip cloth in vinegar and then in common table salt and rub article to be cleaned. Pour boiling water over it and wipe dry.

TO PUT TWO BEDS IN ONE ROOM

was a problem one mother had to solve. The apartment was so small that two iron cribs could not be placed in the room allotted to them in such a manner as to allow easy moving about. The solution of the puzzle was an arrangement like the lower and upper berth of a stateroom. A wooden frame was made slightly larger than the outside measurements of one of the cribs. This was fastened securely to the wall in a corner of the room, about three feet above the top of the crib. Slats were placed across the frame, and on them were put a set of springs and a mattress. The older child took the upper berth, and a strip of wood, which could be removed at will, was placed in front of it to guard against his falling out. The bed for the younger child was a regular crib pushed beneath the "berth." The whole was draped with dimity hangings from a curtain pole above the upper bed.

A BOX FOR CHILDREN'S TOYS

will be much more useful if two strips of wood an inch and a half wide are nailed across the bottom of a box, one at each end, and a small castor is put in each of the four corners. When picking up the toys the box may be shoved around the room, and when empty of toys it serves as a little wagon.

A BATH-ROBE AND BATH-TOWEL

hanging on hooks on the inside of the closet door in the guest-room, and a pair of bath slippers at the bedside will be appreciated by the guest.

USE PLENTY OF BLOTTING PAPER

when stenciling if you want the most satisfactory results. Many handsome pieces of material are ruined by a failure to place enough pads of blotting-paper under the goods during the process of stenciling.

THICK BLOTTING-PAPER UNDER DOILIES

will keep hot dishes from marking a polished table. The blotting-paper should be cut the same size as the various doilies. It takes the place of asbestos mats.

THE STRAIN ON BUTTONHOLES OF BOYS' TROUSERS

may be relieved in this way: Instead of sewing on the back waistband as usual, sew only the ends, and then attach it to the garments by three long elastic tapes. The elastic will give when a boy is stooping over or climbing, and the buttonhole will not tear out, as it is likely to do in the old way.

NUMBERED BRASS TACKS FOR FLY-SCREENS

may be bought at hardware stores and will be found useful when putting away the screens after the summer is over. Two tacks with the same number should be bought; one to be put on the screen, the other to be fastened to the window-sill where the screens belong. If this is done in the autumn there will be no trouble in sorting the screens next spring.

TO KEEP THE BABY'S BOTTLE WARM AT NIGHT.

Cover a hot-water bag with a bag made of outing flannel, in which there should be a pocket about the

size of a nursing bottle. When going to bed fill the nursing-bottle as usual and place it in the pocket; then fill the hot-water bag with hot water and put it at the bottom of the baby's crib, covering it with a blanket. When the baby wakes in the night for his bottle the milk will be ready in an instant.

PIECE-BAGS WHICH SUGGEST THEIR CONTENTS

may be made as follows: For the white pieces make a bag of white cotton or muslin; for the woolen pieces a bag of outing flannel; a gingham bag will suggest wash goods; a bag of cambric will be good for pieces of lining, and one of silk for silk pieces. These bags may be hung from hooks in either the sewing-room closet or the store-room, and much hunting for pieces will be avoided by adopting this systematic method.

BE YOUR OWN PLUMBER.

When, owing to rust and wear, the nut becomes too loose to stay on the bolt and hold the cistern pump-handle and plunger together, for extremity's sake wind a small wire around the thread of the bolt sufficiently and then with pliers pull tight and twist the ends. The wire so put on will hold securely for many months.

LANTERNS MADE FROM BERRY-BASKETS

are very pretty for lighting a lawn or porch. Six strawberry baskets are required for one lantern. One basket forms the bottom; four more placed at right angles to this are fastened by their rims to the rim of the bottom basket; the sixth basket, bottom up, makes the top. The baskets are fastened together by tieing string. A nail put through the bottom basket makes a good candle-holder. The wood of the baskets is so thin that the light shines through it as well as through

the openings. To make the lanterns more effective they may be dipped in a bright-colored shingle stain.

PROVIDE SOME AMUSEMENT FOR CHILDREN

on a long journey and secure their comfort, your own and that of other passengers. A little thought beforehand and a little expense will make the children forget the long ride. Paper dolls and paper soldiers, with scissors, paste and blankbooks will give entertainment. An envelope containing furniture advertisements, collected in odd moments, will keep the children busy, if they can use the cheap scrapbook as the house to be furnished. Pencils and crayons and blocks of writing paper will also provide amusement.

TO CLEAN BRASS OR NICKEL.

To clean brass or nickel faucets or brass chandeliers use whiting mixed with ammonia to form a liquid paste.

REFINISH BATHROOM.

If a woman is willing to do a little work and pay a little money an old bathroom may be made to look bright and inviting. Cover your walls with glazed paper representing tiles. Paint the woodwork white. The floors should be covered with linoleum. To the bathtub a coat of white paint can be applied. A nickel towel rack and clean white curtains add finishing touches and the whole effect is that of a modern bathroom.

MAKING UP ONE BED AS IF IT WERE TWO

is something which can be done without much trouble. If, for example, two boys who have to occupy the same bed have different opinions as to the proper bed clothes, suit them both by doing this: When making the bed put the lower sheet on as usual; then

provide two single sheets, as narrow as can be conveniently used, and single blankets. These may be spread smoothly on the bed, and one outside covering will make the bed look neat during the day. At night, when the outside spread has been removed, each sleeper has his own coverings, allowing each the opportunity to use just what he desires.

POWDERED ARSENIC.

Arsenic, in powder or solution, sprinkled on carpets or rugs under heavy furniture, will keep away moths.

TO EXTERMINATE ANTS.

Get a large sponge, wash it and squeeze it dry. This will leave the cells open. Sprinkle the sponge with some white sugar and place it where the ants are troublesome. When it seems filled with insects drop it into a basin of hot water. Wash the sponge and set the trap again. The ants will soon be exterminated. Another way to catch the very small ants that are so troublesome in some houses is to have a piece of bacon rind in a saucer. The ants will be attracted to it. Scald the rind often and the ants will soon disappear.

CLEAR THE AIR.

Any disagreeable odor in the room in which a sick person is kept may be obviated by putting a few drops of oil of lavender in a cup of hot water. The steam which arises from the cup will be refreshening and fragrant.

ANOTHER ANT EXTERMINATOR.

Purchase 5 cents' worth of cream of tartar emetic from your druggist. To one tablespoonful of powder add one-third tablespoonful of sugar and moisten with a little water. Put it on a shelf or any place where ants are found. A few will eat it and leave and not return. Powder will dry, but can be moistened again

and left in place until ants entirely disappear. One day is sufficient.

CLEANING ALUMINUM.

Olive oil as a cleaner for aluminum-ware cannot be beaten. This hint is especially good for the aluminum lined fireless cookers. After using the cooker wash, dry and rub with cloth saturated with the olive oil. It will keep the aluminum bright and free from rust. Olive oil cleans leather also. Apply with soft cloth, let stand a few minutes and polish with a flannel.

HAVING APRONS TO MATCH HER WORKING DRESSES

is an idea which has been adopted by a woman who, after trying all sorts of gowns, has settled upon the regulation nurse's dress as the best for her purpose. She gets the dresses ready made, sending to department stores for them, and buying also several yards of the same material as the dresses. She makes kitchen aprons of the extra material, fitting them carefully, and having well-shaped bibs with straps over the shoulders. Having a number of aprons she can always look neat; and as they match the dress they are not conspicuous.

APRONS OF UNBLEACHED COTTON

are both pretty and serviceable. They are useful when one has the care of a baby, or they make good kitchen aprons. They may be made of one forty-inch breadth of the cloth, should have a two-inch hem, be gathered into a belt with strings, and have pockets.

KITCHEN

ICE BOX HINTS.

Wash ice thoroughly.

Wash shelves, tubes, top, sides and bottom of chest as well as the pan underneath in soapsuds, and rinse well in hot water in which is dissolved one tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda to one gallon of water. Wipe dry, and allow chest to cool before putting in the ice.

Keep the strong foods, such as breakfast bacon, cheese, cold cabbage, onions, cooked or fresh, in covered glass fruit jars. Also cream and milk. Cover tightly. Remember that butter and milk absorb all these odors. This is also a great saving of space.

Never put food in the ice box until it becomes perfectly cold. If not allowed to cool, the steam caused will permeate the chest and the contents will become strong and spoil in spite of all the ice in the refrigerator.

Allow meats and gravies and beans (dried) to cool uncovered, and they will keep sweet much longer.

If these rules are followed, your ice box will never have a strong, unpleasant odor, and the health of the family will be maintained. Nothing is more conducive to ill health, especially stomach and bowel disorders, than a poorly cared for ice chest.

ICE HELP.

To keep a plate or bowl from slipping off of the ice in the ice chest, first put one thickness of newspaper

on the ice, and any vessel can then be placed on it with perfect safety, as it will not slip.

ODORS IN ICE BOX.

Burn a paper in the refrigerator and it will remove all odors.

GAS RANGE.

Paint your gas range, all but top, twice a year with aluminum paint. It is so easily kept clean.

HAM HINT.

Ham that is boiled in a bag and kept in it will remain moist and tender to the last slice. The greasy bag excludes the air.

CUTTING VEGETABLES.

Cutting onions, turnips, and carrots across the fiber makes them more tender when cooked.

COOKING FISH.

A few drops of vinegar added to the water in which fish has been cooked will make the meat white and finer.

WHEN COOKING VEGETABLES.

To have onions and turnips free from strong taste, change the water several times while cooking.

HOW TO MAKE VINEGAR.

Fourteen pounds of dark brown sugar, ten gallons of soft water, two yeast cakes dissolved in one cupful of warm water, and two slices of toasted bread. Boil sugar in one-third of the water and skim. Remove from the fire, add cold water, strain into a keg, stir with a stick every day or a week. Then tack a gauze over the top of keg. Put in a warm place for six months, when it is ready for use. A good time to start

it is in May, and it will be ready for use in November. This is a tested recipe.

KEEPING VEGETABLES FRESH.

Wash your green vegetables, such as lettuce and spinach, inclose in a covered dish and let stand. Vegetables treated in this manner will keep fresh for days.

CLEANING VEGETABLES.

After washing green vegetables put two or three teaspoonfuls of vinegar in the next water. This draws out any insects which may be hidden in the leaves and leaves the vegetables crisp and fresh.

VINEGAR IN HOT LARD.

A spoonful of vinegar in a kettle of hot lard will prevent doughnuts from absorbing fat.

WHITING WILL REMOVE STAINS.

Whiting rubbed on a flannel cloth will remove baking stains from discolored dishes and cups.

USE THREE DISH MOPS

when washing dishes, one for glass and silver, one for the china, and one for the pots and the pans. Keep them separate and mark them in some way. These little mops may be bought for five and ten cents each, and their use will keep the hands in better condition.

WHEN WASHING DISHES

tuck a newspaper in front on your apron, and have an old pair of stocking-legs to pull over your sleeves, and it will help to keep you neat.

SERVING WATERMELON.

Nowadays the rind does not make an appearance. The heart of the melon is cut into regular shaped pieces about five inches square and two inches thick.

These are heaped in a low cut glass dish, have bits of ice scattered over the top and sprigs of geranium leaves or any bright foliage tucked in the edges. A salad or an asparagus fork is passed with it for serving. This method of preparing watermelon is not only attractive to the eye, but makes the melon much more convenient to eat.

WHITE PEPPER FOR CHICKEN SOUP

will be found preferable to the black for seasoning.

TO CLEAN GALVANIZED WATER BUCKETS.

Take coal oil, rub them all over with a rag or brush. They will look like new.

WIRE BROOM.

A little wire broom is excellent for cleaning the horseradish grater.

WOODEN SPOONS

should be dipped in boiling water before using. This will prevent discoloration and absorbing of flavors.

WIRE BASKETS FOR COOK.

Have in your kitchen two wire letter baskets, such as come for office desks. You will find them invaluable, as the various uses to which they can be put seems endless. Toast is cut and laid on one every morning; it can be taken out of the broiler quickly without burning the fingers or scorching the toast. Use them always in the oven to hold baking dishes or cake pans, as you can take out anything without jarring. On top of boiling sauce pans they hold dishes or plates to be warmed. Turned upside down they will hold fresh bread or cake. They are strong and will carry a number of articles far better than a waiter. They can be used to make another shelf in the oven. They are indispensable in the kitchen.

CARE OF TINWARE.

If new tinware is rubbed all over with fresh lard, then thoroughly heated before use, it will never rust.

TO MAKE TOAST ON TOP OF GAS STOVE.

Place a tin cake pan, upside down, over the flame, and on the pan lay a tin cover, such as is used for covering large kettles. When both are smoking hot place the bread in an ordinary toaster and put it between the tin cover and the bottom of the inverted pan. When the under side of the bread is done turn the toaster and brown the other side. It will take but a few seconds, and the toast will not be hard, as it is when made in a gas oven.

FREEZE THE TEAKETTLE.

When the inside of the kettle becomes coated with lime, empty all the water and set it out of doors on a cold, freezing night. In the morning the lime can be scraped off without the least trouble and the kettle will be as clean as new.

THE LITTLE TONGS THAT COME IN A BOX OF CANDY

will be found useful in hulling berries. They will not bruise the fruit and will prevent the fingers from being stained.

SALT WITH VINEGAR.

Salt moistened with vinegar will remove burnt marks from enameled sauce pans and dishes, but don't forget they should be soaked in cold soda water for a few hours first to loosen the stains.

SMOOTH MIXTURE.

To obtain a smooth mixture, blend your flour and water thickening with a fork instead of with a spoon.

SPONGE FOR CLEANING.

A sponge, instead of a cloth for cleaning, will make the work much easier. You can have it very wet or nearly dry and, best of all, it does away with the many dirty cloths that accumulate at house-cleaning time. A sponge is easily washed out after use.

TO LAY STRAW MATTING SMOOTHLY

is a hard thing to do, as the cheaper grades are likely to get wrinkled and to wear in ridges. When you put the matting down get it as smooth as possible; then, with a pail of hot water, to which a cupful of salt has been added, mop and wash the matting if it were dirty. Use the salt water freely, renewing often enough to keep it hot. Wash with the grain of the matting, and leave it quite damp. In drying, the matting will shrink into place. The salt toughens the straw and prevents it from breaking.

WAY TO CLEAN SPONGES.

Rub a fresh lemon thoroughly into a soured sponge and rinse several times in lukewarm water. It will become as sweet as when new.

KEEPING SILVER BRIGHT.

If a liberal sprinkling of baking soda is added to the boiling water in which silver cutlery is immersed it will come out clean and bright; also use a little soda and alcohol to remove dark or persistent stains on silver. This is better than the mineral compounds as soda is soluble and, therefore, requires less work to gain good results.

SILVER POLISH.

A simple and effective silver polish is made by moistening ordinary baking soda with benzine or gasoline. Apply briskly with a brush, then wash in a warm suds and dry thoroughly. Keep soda well moistened

throughout the process. The ordinary precautions should be observed with the use of gasoline.

FINE SALT.

A little fine salt rubbed upon stained china will remove spots and lines made by tea and other liquids.

TO REMOVE SCORCHED TASTE.

If, when making cream filling, it becomes scorched, set the pan in a little cold water immediately and it will remove the burnt taste.

TO REMOVE SPOTS.

To remove kerosene spots from a carpet sprinkle the place with corn meal, brushing it out when it has lain a few hours. The kerosene will all come out by repeating the application, which will have to be done if much oil has been spilled.

SAUCE AROUND FISH.

Pour sauce around fish and puddings and not over them.

SUGAR ECONOMY.

If plums and other acid fruits are first boiled in rather strong soda water they will preserve in half the time and take half the sugar. Boil a few minutes, turn off, add sugar but no water. They will thicken in about twenty minutes or half an hour.

TO POWDER SPICE.

To powder alum, spices, rice or any hard substance in small quantity, take a salt bag or piece of cotton cloth, lay substance to be ground in center of cloth; gather up edges of cloth in left hand, letting substance lie slack in the cloth. Place on a block or hard board and pound gently with hammer or mallet. The cloth will not break and the substance can be ground to any fineness desired. Nutmegs broken this way are

better for pickles, as fine spices make vinegar muddy. It is also an easy way to grind coffee for camp use where a coffee mill is a nuisance.

SAVE CORN HUSKS.

Save and tear into half-inch strips all of your corn husks while yet green, and then place them in the sun to dry. Use them to fill your sofa pillows. They will be soft, light and airy.

PREVENT SALT CAKING.

By adding a little cornstarch to the table salt before it is put into the salt cellars (one teaspoon cornstarch to one-half cup of salt) it will be kept from caking.

SUBSTITUTE FOR NUT CRACKER.

An excellent substitute for a nut cracker is a lemon squeezer.

STRAINING BAG.

A convenient bag for straining Dutch cheese or jelly can be made as follows: Buy a pair of embroidery hoops for five or ten cents, according to size desired. Take a circular piece of cheese cloth and insert the edge between the hoops. Fasten on securely a handle of twine, and when in use hang in the most convenient place. The contents may be covered with a pie tin or any suitable covering, and the cloth can be easily cleansed.

STOVE POLISH.

A fine stove polish can be made by mixing powdered polish with strong soap suds; add a little sugar to keep the dust down.

KEEP COARSE SAND PAPER IN KITCHEN

And use for cleaning kettles that have burned or for removing anything that has stuck to a pan in the process of cooking.

WHEN STUFFING A FOWL

stick toothpicks through both sides of the opening, near the edge, and the dressing can be laced in, in much less time than can be sewed. It can also be much more easily served.

A STRAINER FOR USE IN THE SINK

may be easily made by punching holes in the bottom of a lard can by means of a hammer and awl. Such a strainer will aid very much to keep the sink clean, and may itself be kept easily clean.

KEEPING THE KITCHEN STOVE CLEAN

is one of the hardest tasks of the young housekeeper. One easy way is to slip brown paper bags over the hands when polishing the surface. These will keep the hands and fingernails clean and may easily be replaced when soiled. Using a paint brush to apply the blacking to the stove is another good idea, as it is easy to reach all cracks and crevices with it. Some old housekeepers keep their stoves beautifully clean without blacking, simply by washing them well once a day with soap and water.

SANDWICH HINTS.

If meat to be used for sandwiches is run through the food chopper, it not only makes a nicer sandwich but will go farther than sliced. To prevent sandwich from drying out wrap in a damp cloth and then in waxed paper.

SAVE ALL LEMON RIND.

Save all lemon rind; place in a pan and cover with cold water, to which a small amount of sugar has been added; bring to a boil, then let simmer for ten minutes. You will find this preparation an excellent lemon flavoring for all kinds of puddings, etc.

RULE FOR JELLY.

To see if it has cooked sufficiently is to try it with a spoon. If it runs off the spoon in one straight stream it has not cooked enough; but if it runs off in two drops, side by side, it may safely be taken off the fire.

BAKED POTATOES.

Baked potatoes are always wholesome and dainty if properly cooked. They should be scrubbed with a brush, wiped dry, the tip cut from each end and baked in the oven. When they can be broken open by squeezing in a napkin they are ready to serve.

TO SHELL PECANS.

It is difficult to remove pecan meats from the shells without breaking them, as most housewives know, and the ready-to-use kind are expensive and not always obtainable in small towns. Soaking the pecans over night will solve the problem, the shells soften and the meats come out of the shell whole with the least trouble.

CLEAN BURNT PANS.

If your pans or kettles are burnt or soiled in any way, take cold ashes and rub over the burnt places, then wash and you will be surprised to see how soon the burn disappears.

PICTURE HANGING MADE EASY.

Save many a step up and down by using the gas lighter for hanging or moving pictures. This device just fits under the picture hook, and by steadying the picture with one hand, the putting up can be done as well as the taking down or moving. One can handle pictures of considerable size and weight in this way.

TO PREPARE PINEAPPLE.

Cut it through the center after removing the leaves. Then take a tablespoon and scrape out the pineapple.

You can prepare them quickly this way with scarcely any waste. The knife used for peeling pineapple should never be used for slicing it, as the rind contains an acid that is apt to cause a swollen mouth and sore lips.

CHOP PUMPKIN.

Every housewife knows what a long job it is to stew pumpkin for pie. Try paring it and put through a food chopper and it will cook in a short time. The little pie pumpkins will cook in a half an hour. Then put it through a fruit press. Far superior to the canned or dried product.

TO KEEP PICKLES CRISP.

Wash and wipe cucumbers and place in a stone jar. For every gallon of vinegar add one cupful of salt and a large half-cupful of ground mustard. Dissolve well and pour over the cucumbers cold. Ready to use in three days and will keep indefinitely.

PINEAPPLE JUICE

or grated pineapple added to lemonade is delicious.

TO PEEL ONIONS.

When peeling onions begin at the root end and peel upwards and they will not affect your eyes at all.

IN PRESERVING TIME

if your supply of rubber rings gives out and you cannot get more at once use two old rings on a jar and you will be much safer than if you use only one. It is better economy, however, to buy new rubber rings every year.

OVEN CLOTHS.

Oven cloths made of denim are both thick and serviceable. One way to make them is to cut two pieces of denim one yard long and six inches wide, sew the

two pieces together and turn back the ends about six inches, making pockets at both ends, in which the hands are slipped to prevent them from getting burnt when taking a hot pan from the oven.

PREPARE DINNER ON PAPERS.

Before you commence to prepare your dinner spread a paper at one end of your kitchen table, let all scraps and parings go on it. Take this paper up and burn in furnace and you have no scattered refuse to clean up.

PIE CRUST.

To have a beautifully browned pie crust, brush with cream or milk when ready for the oven.

KEEP PARAFFIN PAPER AND RUBBER BANDS IN THE PANTRY,

and before putting away a pitcher of milk slip a piece of paraffin paper over the top and hold in place by a rubber band. When rice is cooling for croquettes, cover it with the paper and it will not get so hard. Cover any left over salad dressing, and many other things in the same way.

TO PEEL TOMATOES.

To peel tomatoes without scalding rub the back of a knife over the entire surface of the tomato. Break the skin at the stem part and gently pull it away from the tomato. In this way tomatoes may be prepared without the semi-cooked taste which scalding gives them.

FRUIT PIE OF ANY KIND

should have a small paper cone inverted and inserted in the upper crust to prevent the juice boiling over. If this precaution is not taken and the juice boils over into the oven sprinkle salt on the burning juice to prevent the odor getting all over the house.

PASTRY WITH OLIVE OIL.

Three cupfuls of flour, one teaspoon of salt, one-half cupful of olive oil, one-half cupful of ice water. Mix together and roll out once. This is an easy recipe, and makes a tender crust, one that can be digested easily.

MELT PARAFFIN IN AN OLD COFFEE POT

and see how easy it is to pour the contents into jelly glasses after they have been filled and need to be sealed. No drops will be spilled on table or tray.

AN EASY WAY TO FILL PRESERVE JARS

is to use a gravy-boat. The handle makes it easy to dip into the boiling fruit kettle, and the long neck fits into either quart or pint jars and prevents any spilling of the juice.

TO KEEP A BUNCH OF PARSLEY FRESH.

Place it in a quart jar, screw the lid on tight and keep in a cool place. Cared for in this way parsley will sometimes last for a week in good condition.

PREVENT POTATOES FROM TURNING DARK.

When boiling old potatoes, if they turn dark, add a teaspoon of sweet milk to a quart of water that you boil them in, and your potatoes will be as white as new ones.

KEEP PUMPKINS A YEAR.

Many lovers of pumpkin pie object to the flat taste of canned pumpkin. Pumpkins gathered before the frost is heavy, the stem coated with sealing wax and stored in a dry place, can be kept from one season to another, and the flavor is not impaired in the least. The secret lies in gathering them before the frosts, and in excluding the air by coating the stem.

TO STRAIN PUMPKIN QUICKLY.

To save time in straining pumpkin use a perforated vegetable press instead of rubbing through a colander.

TO SHELL PECANS.

Throw nuts into boiling water and kernels can be extracted whole.

POTATOES IN THE SOUP.

If your soup is found too salty add a few slices of raw potatoes and cook a little longer. The potato will absorb the surplus salt.

WHEN MILK BURNS.

When milk burns pour it at once into a pitcher and stand it in a basin of cold water until it is cool, then it will be found to be quite free from the burned smell and taste. Also, when anything has burned in the double boiler, instead of replenishing the steamer part with hot water use cold water for the same effect.

TEST YOUR MUSHROOMS.

If, when cooking mushrooms, a piece of silver, a coin, or spoon be placed in the dish with them no accidental death need occur from eating them. If there is a poisoned one among them the silver will turn it black, then they should be thrown away. If it remains bright they are all right.

SCALD MILK.

To scald or boil milk, first rinse out the dish with cold water and immediately put in the milk, and it will not adhere to the dish and burn, but will wash easily afterward.

TO KEEP MILK FRESH.

Place a wooden box on your porch, end up, with open side facing the steps. This serves as a refriger-

ator, drawing in the dampness and coolness of the night. Leave instructions for the milkman to put the box over the milk. The box will be cool and damp on the inside and the milk will be fresh. This will also protect the milk from stray dogs and cats.

ANOTHER METHOD OF KEEPING MILK SWEET.

In the hot weather if milk or cream is placed over the fire and brought to a boiling point before being put in the ice chest, it will keep sweet until it is all used. It may be kept several days.

IF MOLASSES AND VINEGAR ARE PUT IN QUART JARS

and kept on the pantry shelf, the frequent lifting of heavy jugs will be avoided. The jars may be refilled from the jugs whenever this is necessary.

KEEP MEASURING SPOONS AND CUPS

right where they are to be used, and save your time and steps. The spoons may be bought for very little money. Cut off almost the whole of the handles, so that the spoons may be kept in a baking-powder can or the salt-crock. Tin measuring-cups in the flour-barrel and sugar-bucket will prevent a waste of time in searching for them somewhere else.

WHEN MAKING JELLY

skim the fruit juice, as it boils, into a fine wire sieve, using a silver spoon. The clear juice will go through into the kettle, while the scum will remain.

NEWSPAPER ON TRAY IN GAS-STOVE.

Newspaper placed on the tray to the gas-stove, under the burners, catches all dirt and saves cleaning the tray.

SOME NUTMEG ADVICE.

Nutmegs should be grated at the blossom end first.

REMOVE NUT MEATS WHOLE.

Those who have experienced difficulty in removing the meats whole from pecan nuts will be glad to learn that this may be accomplished by soaking the nuts over night in cold water. This causes them to expand, and when cracked the meats may be removed whole.

FRESHEN NUTS.

When nuts have become too dry to use, remove the shells, let stand over night in equal parts milk and water, then dry them in the oven, and they will be fresh and good; this is a nice little economy that may be used to good advantage in making Christmas dainties.

HELPS IN THE KITCHEN.

A young bride in a small flat had a small kitchen and found entertaining difficult on account of lack of places to put the soiled dishes as they came out after each course. So she purchased a small cutting table and sawed the legs off to permit its going under the kitchen table with ease. She also bought a kitchen chair and sawed the back off, so that this could be slipped under both tables. Thus dishes could be placed on the cutting table and slid under the kitchen table until needed, and the chair could be placed in and out as desired.

TO KEEP LEMONS.

If lemons are put in a dish and covered with cold water they will keep for weeks at a time.

KITCHEN FAUCETS

are quickly cleaned with any acid, such as lemon, salts of tarter, etc. Ammonia is an excellent cleaner.

LETTUCE

and celery kept in a damp cloth will keep crisp for several days.

RECEPTACLES FOR LEFTOVERS.

Save those tumblers which have contained sliced bacon or dried beef. They can be covered tightly, take up little space in the refrigerator, and you can see at a glance what is in them.

USES FOR LEMONS.

Dirty straw hats become clean when wet with lemon juice and brushed with cornmeal.

Ink stains and rust spots vanish when moistened with the juice and hung into the sun.

Fruit-stained hands become white with the application of lemon juice.

Indigestion is relieved by the juice of half a lemon and a little salt in a cup of hot water.

WHEN LOOKING OVER FRUIT

keep a bowl of cold water near, so that when small leaves or crushed berries stick to your fingers and hands they may be dipped into the water and instantly cleaned. If this is done the work of looking over fruit or hulling it will be accomplished much more quickly.

TO KEEP LEMONS FRESH.

A never failing method of keeping lemons is to put them in a coffee can, No. 2 size, and cover tightly. Keep in a cool place and they will keep indefinitely.

BEFORE USING BOTTLED MILK

wash and wipe carefully the top and neck of the bottle. The milkman usually carries the bottles by the necks, and while the bottles themselves may be sterilized in the most approved manner, there may be dangerous

germs on the outside by the time you are ready to pour out the milk.

TO KEEP A MEAL HOT FOR A LATE COMER take a soup-plate and almost fill it with hot water; then place the dinner-plate, with its contents, on top of the hot soup-plate, and cover closely with still another plate.

POTATO MUCILAGE.

A good mucilage can be made from potato peelings; put as many peelings as desired in a kettle, cover with water, boil one hour; strain, then add one-half teaspoonful of alum; this will keep indefinitely.

HEAT MILK FOR MASHED POTATOES.

If you are in the habit of using cold milk when you are mashing potatoes, try heating it hot before using and you will be surprised at the result.

ATTRACTIVE KITCHEN.

Cover the walls of your kitchen and pantry with oilcloth. You can obtain this in a blue and white tiled pattern, which is neat, lasting and always looks fresh and clean. Have your cooking utensils, jars for sugar, coffee, seasonings, etc., of blue and white ware, which can be obtained anywhere at reasonable prices. Place a shelf near the stove for seasoning jars, and you will save a great many steps. Cover your floor with linoleum of wood effect. Have good screens, plenty of light, but when not in use pull the shades down and you will keep all flies away. Keep sink and sink brush clean. Wash your linoleum with tepid water, using no soap. A little milk in the water brightens it up. The walls can be wiped off easily and also the floor, thus saving all hard and heavy scrubbing. Buy the best cooking utensils you can afford, so that they will last you. Have a place for everything and keep everything

in its place. This dainty blue kitchen is easy to keep clean, always has a sanitary look, and is a delight to the worker in it. If you wish curtains in this room, select a white pattern with a little blue stripe or figure.

KITCHEN WINDOWS OF APARTMENT HOUSES.

Neat boards painted the same color as the window frames, fitting the window ledges, and standing high enough in front to conceal the inevitable milk bottles, will make a great improvement. The idea also could be adopted by those keeping lodging-houses who wish to have the exterior of their houses looking neat.

KITCHEN PAINTS.

Kitchen paints will soon acquire a dull look from the frequent cleaning that is necessary in this room. The use of soap only increases the difficulty, especially if the paints are varnished. The best method is to boil one pound of bran in a gallon of water for an hour, then wash the paint with this water, and it will not only be kept clean but bright and glossy.

ECONOMIZE KITCHEN SPACE.

A table in a small kitchen may be dispensed with in the following manner and much space gained: Have your carpenter fit a drawer under the sink board in which to keep all paring knives, kitchen spoons, and recipe books where you need them. On the side of the sink board have a leaf hung on two hinges so when opened up your sink is as long as an ordinary table. Under the sink proper can be placed a shelf high enough to allow scrubbing pail, waste-paper basket, to slip under, and on the shelf keep scrubbing brush, cleaning powders, and hang in front a white washable curtain.

KEEP FROM MARRING SINK.

In washing dishes in the white porcelain sinks, if one would use a wooden chopping bowl for a dish-pan and wrap the ends of the wire dish drainer with a cloth, they would find it would prevent many scratches which are so hard to get off.

THE STEEL KNIFE.

After scraping fish, rub the knife with an old lemon peel, and it will destroy all fish odor.

TO KEEP CREAM SWEET.

To keep cream sweet add to each bottle one teaspoonful of powdered sugar. This will put off the souring process at least twelve hours, provided the cream is kept on ice.

SAVE KID GLOVES.

If you have lost one of your kid gloves, do not throw the other away. If it is a short one it will come in handy for stripping on the right hand when polishing stoves or doing any other rough hand work. An elbow length kid glove ripped apart to get the largest surface will in most cases serve the same purpose as a chamois polisher.

TO KEEP BUTTER.

Make a brine of salt and water strong enough to bear an egg. This will preserve butter a long time, also sweeten it if it is strong.

USEFUL KITCHEN KNIFE.

A glazier's knife will be found an excellent thing with which to scrape and clean the bottom of pans and kettles. This need only to be tried to prove its value.

KEEP AWAY COOKING ODORS.

When boiling cabbage, kraut, turnips or other loud-smelling substances, put a lump of charcoal or red

pepper pod in the kettle to neutralize the odor therefrom.

FOR A CLEAN KITCHEN.

A simple way to keep gasoline stoves clean is to fill the bowl with denatured alcohol instead of gasoline to heat the burner. This keeps walls, ceiling and stove free from soot.

HELPS FOR THE SMALL KITCHEN.

TROUBLESOME INSECTS.

Saturate a soft cloth with coal oil and thoroughly rub outside of screen doors. This is especially good for doors opening on a porch, where flies and mosquitoes congregate. They will never come near if oil is used as directed.

IN THE KITCHEN.

For the housewife who must practice strict economy, as well as for her who lives at a distance from the market, it is well to know that cabbage, celery or lettuce and their like, which have lost the first freshness, may be restored by putting it first in warm water, just comfortably warm to the hand, and after fifteen or twenty minutes taken out and covered with fresh cold water for thirty or more minutes. You will be surprised to note that it will have the original snappy crispness so much desired.

WHEN MAKING JELLY

a bag of cheesecloth of about the same capacity as the kettle you are using will be found a great convenience. Put it in your preserving-kettle, and put the fruit in the bag, just as you would put it in the empty kettle. A good way to hang the bag to the kettle is to use the spring clothespins. Lift the bag occasionally while the fruit is cooking, to be sure that it does not stick to the bottom. When the fruit is cooked lift the bag out and

hang it where the juice will drip all night. The next day make the jelly as usual.

DRAIN ICE BOX.

Bore a hole in the floor directly under drain pipe of your ice box; into this from below fit one end of a pipe and connect the other end with a sewerage pipe. Set a funnel into the top of the pipe, and in this way drain off the waste water.

WHEN STRAINING JELLY.

The bag may be hung from the gas-stove if there is no convenient hook to use. All gas-stoves have at the side an openwork iron shelf to which the bag may be tied. The bowl may be placed on the floor underneath to catch the dripping juice.

TO TIGHTEN JAR COVERS.

After putting covers on fruit jars lightly, take an ordinary can opener and press down the edges of covers all around. This is especially good when old covers are used. This positively keeps the jars air-tight.

IN TURNING OUT JELLIES, ETC.,

from molds, wet with cold water the dish on which the jelly is to be placed; then the jelly will very easily slip out of the mould to the center of the dish.

TO MAKE JELLY FIRM.

If jelly is not sufficiently firm, place the glasses in the sun for a day.

TWO JELLY BAGS.

Two jelly bags are needed and both should be made of cheesecloth with muslin drawstrings placed at the top. In draining apples or heavy fruit, slip one bag over the other to make them more durable and let the juice flow through both.

HOME-MADE JELLY GLASSES.

Useless bottles may be turned into jelly glasses and jars by cutting off the top down to any required depth. Take common cotton cord and wrap two or three times around the bottle a little below where it is to be divided. Drop alcohol slowly on the cord until it is well saturated, then ignite with a match. When the flame has about died out pour on a little cold water, and the glass will immediately separate as smoothly as if cut.

TO TIGHTEN LID ON GLASS JAR.

Break white of an egg into a saucer and dip the rubber and the lid of the jar into the egg and place them upon the jar and tighten, and there will be no danger of the fruit fermenting.

GAS RANGE.

The easiest, quickest and most satisfactory way of cleaning top, burners, valves and zinc dripping plate of your gas range is the use of a cloth saturated with gasoline. It removes the grease and grime better than anything else and in just a few minutes.

SAVE GAS WHEN COOKING.

To save expense when using a gas stove have a piece of sheet iron large enough to cover the top of the stove and turn on only one burner. The heat will be diffused enough to cook a whole dinner. This also solves the problem of keeping things hot on a gas stove.

TEST GLASS CANS.

Before canning fruit and pickles in glass cans one should test the cans. Into a can put about one pint of warm water, then put on the rubber and lid as if for canning. Turn can upside down, and if water leaks out the can is unsafe. Then try two rubbers or try a

different lid. When the cans are airtight the contents may be kept for several years without molding.

TO SAVE GAS.

If one would save gas, cut strips of asbestos paper an inch and a half wide and long enough to go around the burners of the gas range; pin together to form a ring, slip over the burner, and all the heat is thus concentrated where wanted. In this way the gas can be half turned off and the same result obtained.

WHEN GRINDING STALE BREAD IN A FOOD CHOPPER

tie a paper bag over the mouth of the chopper, which will prevent the scattering of the crumbs. When the bag is full empty it into a dish, and fill again.

WHEN A HOT DISH IS COOLING

cover it with a cheesecloth, and for this purpose hem a number of cheesecloth squares and sew very large white porcelain buttons on each corner. The buttons will weigh the cloth enough to prevent it from being blown off if placed by an open window. Many dishes like jelly, custards, blanc-mange, etc., need to cool before they are put on ice, and should not be left without some covering.

PUT HAT PIN IN CAKE.

To keep layers from slipping while icing the top and sides, take a new hat pin, kept for this purpose, stick down through the three layers, and allow it to remain till the filling has hardened.

HAY WARMER.

We have all found out the advantages of the hay box or fireless cooker, and have used the same principle in what we call our hay warmer. Take an old band box, not too high, pack bottom and sides solid with hay,

leaving room for a good size baking dish or pan. Line with cheese cloth and make a pillow of hay to fit inside the cover. It is light and easy to carry and in it one can take scalloped potatoes, oysters, fried chicken, chicken pie, etc., to picnics, church suppers, etc., and find them piping hot in the coldest weather.

HELP THE BREAD RISE IN WINTER.

A hot-water bag will be found convenient. Fill the bag with hot water and place it under the bread pan, finally covering all with an old blanket. Two flatirons, heated, and put on each side of the bread-pan (covering all as before) may take the place of the water bag.

TO CLEAN DRAINS.

To clean drains use one pound copperas, one gallon boiling water. Do not use lye for that purpose, as it has a tendency to form soft soap when sink drain is greasy. Copperas is poison, so if it be kept on hand it should be labeled.

WASH DISHCLOTH.

The importance of clean dishcloths, now that diseases are known to be caused by germs, cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of housekeepers. If it is black and sour, throw it into the fire. Take a clean dishcloth twice a week, and you can always keep them sweet and clean.

AVOID CHIPPING DISHES WHEN WASHING DISHES

by placing the dishpan with the handles in front of you, instead of at the right and left. When the dishes are removed to the second pan or tray they will not hit against the handles of the pan.

DISHMOPS CAN BE KEPT ODORLESS

by putting them in a solution of soda water.

DISHMOPS ARE A HELP WHEN PRESERVING, one to be taken for washing the jars, the other for drying them. In this way the jars may be easily cleaned.

EXAMINE THE LINING OF YOUR FRUIT-JAR COVERS before using them, because if the porcelain does not fit snugly and there is space between it and the metal part, the contents of the jar will nearly always spoil. Press the cover between the fingers, and if there is any looseness do not use the cover.

TO DRY EGGS.

The eggs are beaten to uniform consistency and spread out in thin cakes on batter plates. This drys in a paste, which is to be packed in close cans and sealed. When required for use the paste can be dissolved in water and beaten to a foam like fresh eggs. Eggs can be preserved for months in this way and retain their flavor.

IN SEPARATING THE WHITES FROM THE YOLKS OF EGGS one often will break the yolk into the white. In such case dip a clean cloth into warm water and wring dry. Touch the yolk with the cloth and it will cling to the cloth.

TO KEEP EGGS FRESH.

Begin packing eggs the last of September for winter use if eggs are nice and fresh. When packed in the fall they will be just as fresh the next spring. Get a four-gallon earthenware jar; put a two-inch layer of salt in the bottom, then stand each egg with small end down in the salt until the bottom is filled; then keep on filling till jar is full. Do not add any more salt, for it will harden and the eggs will break in getting them out. The salt that is used is only for foundation.

TO CLEAN ENAMELWARE.

When the porcelain or enamel of kitchen utensils has become stained or discolored, fill the utensil with water to which has been added a teaspoon of chloride of lime, and boil this in the kettle for two or three hours. The result of this process will be surprising to one who has never tried it.

ENVELOPE COVERS FOR KITCHEN HOLDERS

are much easier to keep clean than the thick holders themselves. Buy asbestos holders and make brown Holland envelopes just the right size for them to fit into. Secure the flap with button and buttonhole.

MUCH FRUIT IS SPOILED BY USING WRONG UTENSILS.

For example, those of iron and tin. These should not be employed for cooking fruit, since the acid of the fruit attacks these metals and a bad color and taste will result. Even the use of an enamel kettle, from part of the surface of which has rubbed off, should in good economy be rejected. The cover of a jar may be imperfect; it seems extravagant to discard it, but better discard it with the jar empty than full of carefully preserved fruit.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PARSLEY.

The green tips of celery or minced leaves of Brussels sprouts may be substituted for parsley when that is not obtainable for garnishing.

CARE OF A BROOM.

Many housekeepers complain of the short life of a broom, but if the following is observed the broom will last a long time and, what is more, will preserve its fullness and stiffness:

When through sweeping dissolve a handful of salt in a basin of water and dip the broom into it, shaking it out several times. Then stand it up, handle down, and when you wish to use it again you will find it as stiff as a new broom. Never stand your broom up with the broom end down if you wish to keep the straws straight.

CHEAP KINDLING.

Do not destroy excelsior, but use it for kindling. Make small rolls of it by wrapping a handful tightly in paper and twisting the ends. You can prepare a quantity at a time and always have good kindling on hand.

WHEN COOLING PUDDINGS.

To protect cooling puddings and jellies from dust and germs while standing on the window sill, cover with a sheet of glass.

USE A COFFEE-POT WHEN WARMING THIN SOUPS

and see how much easier it is to pour out the soup into the cups or plates. None need be spilled, and just the right amount of soup may be put in. But if this plan is followed a coffee-pot should be reserved for this special purpose.

USE OF CINNAMON.

A slight sprinkling of powdered cinnamon just before serving is said by some greatly to improve the flavor and aroma of a cup of cocoa.

FILLING A COAL HOD BY DEGREES

is an idea worth considering by the woman who is not strong. Let her keep a grape basket at the head of the cellar stairs and each time she makes a trip to the cellar she can fill the basket and empty it into the coal hod in the kitchen. Even the children may help in this way to keep the coal hod full.

CHOOSING CHICKEN.

In choosing a chicken it should be plump on the breast, fat on the back and have white legs. An old chicken is distinguished by its rough legs and long hairs are found on the breast.

CHINA CEMENT.

Make a paste by stirring powdered lime into the white of an egg. Let it harden well, and neither hot nor cold water will affect it.

CAKE MAKER.

The cake maker should remember that cakes without butter, such as sponge cake and lady fingers, require a quick oven, with the exception of angels' food and sunshine cake. A cake made with butter calls for a rather moderate oven, with the exception of dark spice cakes and fruit cakes, which should bake slowly and a long time, so that they will be permeated with the flavor of the spices and grow dark with long cooking.

COLLANDER PREVENTS SPATTERING.

Turn your collander over eggs or hominy or anything that spatters while cooking. They will not steam and will brown nicely and not fly out and burn you. You can raise handle a little to turn.

CORNSTARCH IN CRANBERRIES.

If you would retain the wholesome acidity of the cranberry, thicken with cornstarch and sugar. When the latter is used alone the pleasant, agreeable flavor is lost in a heavy, unpalatable sweet.

A PANE OF GLASS PLACED OVER THE COOK BOOK

when it is open on the table will keep the right place and also prevent the book from becoming soiled. The

glass should be a trifle larger than the book, and it is a good idea to have passepartout binding all the edges.

KEEP CUCUMBERS CRISP.

To keep cucumbers nice and crisp slice into glass jar, screw on top, and set next to ice. In this way they do not scent the ice box and may be prepared early, and not at the last moment when everything is confusion.

USING CLOTHESPINS TO FASTEN CLOTH STRAINERS

whenever a large quantity of fruit juice is to be strained will lighten the work somewhat. Just fasten the cheesecloth bag over a granite pail by clothespins, and it may be left until all the juice has gone through. Where rain-water is used for washing purposes it often requires straining. Cover the top of the wash-boiler with a piece of cheesecloth, pinning it to the edges with clothespins; then pour in the water.

COFFEE-POT HELP.

To keep coffee-pot clean and fresh from odor, use scalding water, no soap, and rub off the brown film which collects on inside with salt. Rinse and dry well.

CHEESE HELP.

To prepare soft cheese for macaroni, rub it through a fine sieve with a spoon.

TO KEEP BEEF FRESH.

This is for people that can't get fresh beef every day —that is, beef for soups and roasts. Take the beef, put in a jar, cover with sour milk. To use wash in about four waters and you have beef fresh as when bought. This is fine to keep beef in warm weather; will keep for a week.

BAKING-POWDER BISCUIT

will be much better if you roll the dough thinner than usual and cut two cuts for one biscuit, laying one on top of the other. Made in this way biscuits will break open at once and seem daintier.

BREAD FOR LUNCHEON

will be nicer and may be more easily packed if the loaves are baked in large sized baking-powder cans. The slices will then be of the right size without trimming off the crusts.

BAKING COOKIES.

When baking cookies turn your bake pans upside down and bake your cookies on the bottom, and you will have no scorched ones.

YOU CAN GET A GOOD BED OF COALS QUICKLY

when building a fire by putting two layers of fresh coals directly on the grate and the kindlings on top of the coal. When the wood is burning well put more coal on top. The coal will ignite both ways and before the wood is burned out you will have a bed of coals deep and steady enough for boiling. This saves a great deal of time and attention, for the fire is never in danger of "falling through."

COVER COOK BOOK.

Try an oilcloth cover for your recipe book. You will be delighted with it. A cloth-bound book soon gets greasy and floury, but covered with white oilcloth all spots can be wiped.

HOW JAPS KEEP CHEESE MOIST.

In Japan they have a simple way of keeping cheese moist. They saturate a linen cloth with vinegar and wrap it around the cheese. The cheese does not take

the taste of the vinegar. The vinegar preserves the moisture of the cheese.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

A pinch of cream of tartar added to sugar before boiling makes boiled frosting for cakes delicious and creamy.

CREAM SURPRISE.

An almost perfect substitute for sweet cream for coffee, when cream is scarce or suddenly gone sour: The yolk of an egg well beaten and gradually thinned with milk to the proper consistency, then stirred into the cup of coffee.

SWEET CREAM.

One teaspoon sweet cream in frosting prevents crumbling when cut.

AVOID CRACKED EGGS.

When boiling eggs if you wish to prevent their cracking pierce the large end with a pin before dropping into water.

WASH YOUR CUT GLASS

in warm soap and water, using also soft brush like a baby's hair brush; then rinse in cold water, adding a tablespoon of vinegar to every quart of water. Change the rinsing water often and dry the glass on a soft towel. Last of all, give it a final polish with another dry, soft brush.

APPLES.

Apples that have too little flavor are made delicious by mixing them with stewed cranberries or by cooking the two together, adding a moderate amount of sugar. Strain through a collander. The sauce is very savory with ducks, geese or roast pork.

TO CHOP ALMONDS.

A few drops of rosewater added to almonds will prevent their boiling while being chopped.

TO AERATE WATER.

To aerate boiling water to be used for drinking, use an eggbeater. The rapid beating removes the flat taste so much disliked.

TO MEND AGATEWARE.

When an aggravating hole suddenly appears in an agate or porcelain-lined stewpan, do not throw it away as past redemption. Take one of the round-headed paper fasteners, such as lawyers or teachers are in the habit of using, to keep the sheets of a manuscript together; push the two level flat clips through the hole from the inside; bend back on the outside; then, laying the basin on a hard substance, hammer the round head down flat on the inside, and it will last a long time.

AVOID HAVING ANTS.

If bothered with ants, keep everything possible in tin cans and earthen jars. Catch the ants on a sweetened sponge, plunge the sponge into boiling water to kill the insects. Wet cloths placed over a safe, refrigerator or cupboard will prevent their entrance. They avoid dampness.

CLEANING ALUMINUM WARE.

A simple, harmless way to clean aluminum pans is to boil in them a few stalks of pie-plant. Most of the scouring powders and soaps will ruin aluminum and not give the pan the bright, new appearance the housekeeper wishes to retain.

DRIVE ANTS AWAY.

Sprinkle a little epsom salts around or near where the ants are and they will quickly disappear.

PANCAKE BATTER.

Mix your batter for pancakes with the eggbeater and you will have no lumps in batter.

IN BROILING MEAT ON A GAS STOVE

the grease dropping into the dripping-pan underneath often catches fire and makes a very unpleasant smoke. To obviate this pour about an inch of water—enough to float the grease—into the dripping-pan before broiling the steak or chops.

TO KEEP BUTTER COOL WITHOUT ICE

take two pans, one larger than the other, and putting the butter in the smaller pan, set it inside the larger, into which put two tablespoonfuls of salt and enough cold water to reach to the top of the smaller pan. Soak a clean flower-pot in cold water and cover the butter with it. Resoak the flower-pot every little while and the butter will stay quite firm. This is a good way to keep butter when camping out.

BUTTERMILK.

Serve rich buttermilk with cracked ice.

BURN BONES.

Save fuel by burning soup bones or any large bones that always are thrown away. They will keep a good, slow fire in the range for five hours after being boiled almost all day.

LAUNDRY

TO PREVENT WASH FREEZING.

To prevent clothes from freezing to the line in winter put a handful of salt in last rinsing water.

TO IRON WAISTS.

If the buttoned side of waists is ironed in a folded bath towel, buttons turned downwards, they will be prevented from breaking and are more easily ironed.

CLEANING WOOLEN GOODS.

To make woolen goods look like new and to restore their life and color, add one-half cup of vinegar to the rinsing water.

CLEAN WRINGER WITH GASOLINE.

When cleansing a wringer saturate a cloth with gasoline and rub all over. This must not be done near light or fire.

HOW TO WASH QUILTS.

Dissolve a bar of white soap in a cup of water. Run into your bath tub sufficient warm water to cover one quilt and let soak for a few minutes. Do not rub, but use the wash board, top end down, to press or pound out the dirt. Never wring, but with the wash board press out the water. When you have pressed out as dry as you can pin the quilt closely on the line to drain. When thoroughly dry whip with the carpet

beater until thoroughly fluffy, before removing from the line. This method is especially fine for tied quilts. The bath tub preferred, because of shape and water convenience.

WHEN WASHING SILK.

Wash and rinse as is done with any other article, then, instead of drying by hanging on line and dampening, roll tightly in piece of goods such as Turkish towel. Set aside and in less than two hours dress is ready to be ironed.

TO WASH BLACK GOODS.

To make black silk, alpaca, serge and lawn dresses look like new: For the undertaking get ten cents' worth of soap bark and boil it in one quart hot water. Let it steep awhile and then strain it into a basin for use. Now take the whole dress apart and rip off trimming, brush all loose dust off first, and then with a sponge dipped in the soap bark decoction wipe over each piece thoroughly, folding up as you proceed. Now have your irons hot and smooth each piece on the wrong side, even the silk trimmings, and when put together you will be surprised to see the results. Instead of your old dress you will have one that looks like new.

WHITE FLOATING SOAP.

Four quarts of fat, any kind will do; two ten-cent cans of lye and ten quarts of water. Put water in an old boiler, mix the fat, then the lye. Let this come to a boil and boil three hours slowly. When the soap becomes flaky and the liquid looks clear and boils over the soap it is ready to skim. Line a wooden box with a piece of wet muslin, skim out soap and put in box to drain for about 12 hours and cut in bars. This will make 12 large bars of hard white soap. It may be used for any kind of washing. Take a little of the

soap and press in the hand. If it sticks to the hand and looks gray it needs a little more lye; if too flaky more fat. The liquid can be used for scrubbing.

CLEAN NET WAISTS.

To each quart of gasoline use one and one-half cupfuls of white flour, stir this into the gasoline. When thoroughly mixed put the waist to soak for half an hour. If badly soiled a little while longer. Then gently rub between the hands until clean. Rinse in clean gasoline and hang out in the wind for two or three hours. Lace curtains can be beautifully cleaned this way and will look like new.

TO WASH WHITE SILK UNDERWEAR.

Do not wash white silk underwear with warm water or resinous soap. It must be washed in tepid water with white soap and iron dry, otherwise it will turn an ugly yellow.

A GOOD WAY TO WASH WHITE SILK GLOVES

is to rub them well in lukewarm water, to which a little ammonia has been added, and rinse quickly in clear water of the same temperature. Hang them where they will dry quickly and then put them between sheets of white paper and under a weight. Treated in this way they will not turn yellow.

BLEACH TOWELS.

When towels become dark and spotted they should be bleached. If javelle water is not used wash the towels first in tepid suds and boil in lye water, a boiler half full with enough lye to make the water slippy. Add a bar of shaved soap. Start the water to boil, draw the boiler aside, place on the lid and allow the contents to steam, but not boil. Wash a second time

and then rinse twice in bluing water. This makes grayish towels as white as new.

TABLE LINEN THAT IS STAINED.

Table linen that has been stained with egg should never be placed in boiling water, as this has the effect of setting the stain and making it almost permanent. The best method is to soak the cloth in cold water, which will make it perfectly easy to remove the stain before sending it to the wash.

TAR STAINS.

To remove tar stains, moisten with olive oil, then a tepid lather of white soap and water. Put this over a pail and let it drip through. Do not wring.

TO MAKE STARCH.

To make starch that positively will not stick and which will also give the clothes a nice, glossy look: Moisten four heaping tablespoons of starch with a little cold water, then add one teaspoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of lard or butter, and pour over this one gallon of boiling water. Set on stove and let boil ten minutes.

WASH FLOUR SACKS.

After emptying the last bits of flour give the bags a good shaking, later soak them in plenty of cold water with a big handful of washing soda and allow them to lie over night. Take them out and wash them, giving all the colored parts a good rubbing with carbolic soap, and put them on to boil, with plenty of soda. Bleach and wash again and bags will be clear white.

TO FOLD NAPKINS.

If napkins are folded once before ironing then the corners will not be stretched out into points as they

do when ironed single. Handkerchiefs also look much neater if ironed this way.

KEEP STARCH FROM STICKING.

If your starch sticks put a dry cloth over your collar or cuff for a few minutes. Then proceed with your ironing.

SOAP FOR REMOVING SPOTS.

Chip three-fourths of a bar of good laundry soap into one or two gallons of water; let stand over night till dissolved. Then add three ounces of white sugar, two ounces of honey and one and one-half ounces of turpentine and boil together till it drops off the end of the spoon. Remove from the fire and let cool. Then cut into bars. This is an excellent soap for cleaning men's clothing and washing all woolen and cotton fabrics, as it restores the colors.

SOFT SOAP.

If all ends of soap are put in a glass jar with a little water on them it will be found handy to put in the wash boiler on wash day.

TAKE OUT GRAPE STAIN.

Soak the article that is stained in boiling hot water and sal soda, from thirty to forty-five minutes, then wash in clean hot water with plenty of soap, and rinse well.

GRASS STAINS.

When white goods are grass stained saturate them with paraffin and put them out in the sun.

SPERMACETI ADDED TO STARCH.

Spermaceti added to boiled starch gives the goods a gloss; borax makes the starch stiffer but is found to be hard on thin goods.

SCORCHED CLOTHES

are often discarded as hopeless, but if not much burned may be made all right by the use of onion juice. Bake the onion and squeeze out the juice. Mix it with an ounce of fuller's earth, a litle shredded soap and a wine glass of vinegar. Heat the mixture till the soap is dissolved. Then wait till it is cold before applying. Rub it well over the scorched place and leave to dry, then put the garment in the regular washing.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

Hang a card on the wall over the laundry tubs with the following directions plainly written: Remove stains of fresh fruits with boiling water; cocoa and blood, cold water; grass and machine oil, cold water and soap; red wine and ink, warm chlorine water; varnish and oil paints, turpentine and soap; iron rust and ink, weak solution of oxalic acid (one tablespoon to one glass of water); coal tar or wagon grease, lard, then soap, wash alternately with water and turpentine.

SULPHUR REMOVES STAINS.

Place a tablespoon of sulphur on a plate, add a few drops of pure alcohol and ignite. Over this place a tin funnel; wet the stain and hold over the small opening in the funnel. Allow the sulphur fumes to come in contact with every particle of the stain. The action is a quick chemical bleaching, which is effective for any stain on white goods. Be sure to rinse the material immediately and thoroughly in weak ammonia water, then launder as usual.

VASELINE STAIN.

For vaseline stain, soak in cold water for a half hour or longer, then apply warmer water, and finally wash in strong white soap and boiling water. If white goods, put in the sun.

TEA AND COFFEE STAINS.

Only a few people know that butter will remove tea, coffee or fruit stains. It should be rubbed on the linen or cotton and then the material should be soaked in hot water and a mild soap. In fact, any stains, except ink or wine stains, sprinkle salt over the spots and pour boiling water through it until the spot has gone.

IRONING SHIELD.

When ironing it is difficult to keep tablecloths, curtains and sheets from becoming soiled by coming in contact with the floor. Take a piece of muslin about four inches shorter than the ironing board and about five feet wide. Make a hem an inch wide all around. Sew a tape to each corner and finish tape with button and buttonhole. Put a small staple at each corner of the ironing board, put tapes through these and button under the board. This makes a pocket under the board, which holds the garments, keeping them free from dirt.

STOCKINGS.

Do not launder stockings with other clothes because the lint from the other garments will adhere to them. Use ammonia in the water to wash them and they will not spot. It removes perspiration.

BLEACHED FADED DRESS.

Soak the dress over night in a strong soap suds. Fill a boiler half full of soft water, put in one pint of javelle water (made by pouring one gallon of boiling water on a pound of chloride of lime). Dip often to bleach evenly and then rinse through three waters.

TO DRY ARTICLES QUICKLY.

When it is necessary for a wet article to dry quickly wrap the article in a thick Turkish bath towel to wring. The towel absorbs most of the moisture.

WHEN YOU DRY STOCKINGS.

When in a hurry to dry stockings roll paper into balls and place in the heels, toe and leg of each stocking. Then place in the open air. This ventilates the stockings and makes them dry twice as quickly.

CLEANING DELICATE FABRICS.

Grate a pound of raw potatoes to a fine pulp, add one pint of water; pass this liquid through a coarse sieve into a vessel and allow it to remain until the fine white starch settles to the bottom; then pour off the clear liquor, which is to be used for cleaning.

For white silks use thin liquor with a little borax dissolved in it. Place a clean sheet folded thick on ironing board, place garment on same, dip a sponge in the liquor, and apply until the dirt is removed. Rinse in tepid water and press on the wrong side.

WHEN SORTING CLOTHES FOR WASHING.

It is a good plan to put the different kinds of clothes in bags by themselves; white underclothes in one bag, flannels in another, colored clothes in still another, and so on. If these bags are plainly marked the plan will be a great help to the laundress and will prevent her from dumping everything in a pile on the floor. Besides the clothes will be washed in a more systematic way and hygienic manner.

A GRAPE BASKET FOR THE CLOTHES PINS.

With a wire hook fastened to the handle will save much time when hanging out the clothes, for it may be pushed along the line and will always be handy.

STRETCH CURTAINS ON COUCH.

Extend your couch full width, cover with sheet or newspapers. Then stretch your curtains on the couch. If you find that your couch is not long enough take

the part of the curtain that hangs over and pin it back on the couch.

FRINGED CLOTHS

are often quite ruined in appearance at the laundry. They may be made to look like new for an indefinite period if, when they are starched, a little care is taken not to starch the fringe. Fold each cloth in four like a handkerchief, and then gather the fringe of each cloth into the hand and hold it firmly while you dip the middle only into the starch. When the cloth is dry shake the fringe well and comb it with a specially kept toilet comb and it will fall as softly and prettily as when new.

EASILY WASHED COMFORTERS.

The hard work of washing comforts will be lightened if the cotton be first covered with mosquito netting and lightly tacked before covering with sateen. When the sateen becomes soiled cut the tacking and remove sateen and wash. Hang the cotton covered with the netting on the line in the sunshine to air, then return to covering and tack as before.

TO WASH CORSETS.

After soaking corset for half an hour, spread it on a table or any flat surface; take a good stiff scrubbing brush and scrub inside and outside, rinse thoroughly, and when partly dry, iron.

TO RESTORE LIGHT DRESS.

If you have an old, faded party dress or waist of net or thin silk, buy the tube paint used for painting, mix with gasoline and immerse the article to be dyed. Be sure of the shade before dipping. Try and get a small sample from some part of the dress to try the color. If too vivid add gasoline, and more paint if too pale. This works wonders.

TO WASH RUCHINGS.

Put in a wide-mouthed bottle or jar and cover with gasoline; cover and leave it set for about two hours; shake thoroughly and pour off the gasoline, rubbing a little between the hands, if necessary. If a little stiffness is desired rinse in clear water to which a spoonful of sugar has been added, and dry without wringing.

WASHING SILK GLOVES.

To wash light colored silk gloves satisfactorily, put them on the hands, fasten at the wrists, then with a soft nail brush and lather of soap, scrub over the gloves carefully. Rinse well; remove from the hands and hang them so they will dry quickly.

TO SIMPLIFY LAUNDERING.

Take a bar of any good laundry soap, cut and boil in one gallon of water until all dissolved, then add scant cup of kerosene. Let all come to a boil. Then fill a tub two-thirds full of cold water, pour in the mixture, put in all your white wash and let stand over night. In the morning wring out and scald and rinse in the usual way. You will find your wash clean and of snowy whiteness, with little labor.

TO SET THE COLOR IN WASH GOODS

before laundering depends somewhat on the color of the garment. Green, blue, pinkish purple, lavender and aniline reds should be soaked in alum water for ten minutes, using four ounces to a tub of water. Black and white, gray, purple and dark blue should be soaked in salt water, using a handful of common salt in a tub of water. Dry these colored clothes in the shade. It is a good idea, before a new colored shirt waist or dress is washed, to test a piece of the material; let it soak in the alum water or salted water; then dry and press it, observing the result.

STOCKINGS AND UNDERWEAR.

To wash silk and underwear first soak for ten minutes in fairly strong borax water, then wash rapidly, rubbing as little as possible, through good white soap suds about blood warm. Hotter water makes knit silk harsh and crinkly. Squeeze out the suds, but do not wring. Rinse through two waters of the same temperature as the suds and hang to dry without wringing.

FRESHEN SOILED RIBBONS.

Make a suds of white soap and cold water. Through this draw the ribbon a few times, passing the hand gently over the soiled surface without wrinkling the ribbon. Rinse in cold water. Stretch a clean towel tightly across the knees and draw the ribbon briskly over this until it is nearly dry, stretching it with both hands to make it smooth and keep the edges straight; then press with a hot iron, placing a thin cloth over the ribbon.

WHEN A SWEATER NEEDS WASHING.

Try drying on a coat hanger. It will not be so liable to stretch, and will keep its shape much better.

RINSING CLOTHES.

When rinsing clothes in hard water if a half cupful of milk is put into the water the bluing will not streak the clothes.

KEEP PINK CLOTHES IN COLOR.

Use red ink in the running water instead of bluing.

KEEP OLD KID GLOVES, PREVENT CALLOUSES.

Keep old kid gloves for ironing day. Sew a pad of kid from the left glove in the palm of the right one. The protection from the heat and weight of the iron

will do much to keep the ironer's hands becoming calloused.

USE OF LYE.

Many housewives are afraid to use lye to break the hard water for the weekly washing. The reason for this fear is that they do not know how much lye to add to the water. If they will follow instructions they will be amply repaid.

Have ready a real large galvanized tub, also a large ten-gallon bucket or water pail.

Two large buckets of hard water require one tablespoonful of lye. Let stand over night. Next morning take clear water from the tub, but do not stir the contents in the bottom. Place the clear water on the stove, begin washing, and boil your clothes in this water. You will have beautiful white clothes and your hands will be uninjured.

TO CLEAN WIRE LINE.

Sprinkle a woolen cloth with coal oil and rub the line with this. Then sprinkle the cloth with a good cleaning powder and go over it again. The line will be perfectly clean, not leaving a mark on the clothes.

DYEING LACE.

To dye lace or embroidery to match colored dresses put a little oil paint, the nearest color of your dress, in a cup and dissolve with gasoline. When dissolved add enough gasoline to cover the lace and test a piece of the lace. If too dark add more gasoline, if too light add more dissolved paint until the right shade is obtained. The odor will soon leave the lace and the dye will not wash out.

DOING UP LINEN COLLARS.

To "do up" white linen collars with a laundry finish: For one-half dozen collars blend well in cold water

two large tablespoonfuls of lump starch; over this pour nearly a quart of boiling water, stirring constantly; place over the fire and boil for five minutes. When this starch is cool enough to put the hands in take each collar, which has been well washed and dried, and rub the starch in well on both sides; go over the surface of each thoroughly and rub the collars between your hands several times, putting on plenty of the warm starch. The secret lies in getting the starch well into the dry collars. Roll up and leave over night. With an old soft piece of cloth rub the surplus starch off each collar before you iron it. Before placing the iron on the wet collar, lay over it, first on one side and then on the other, an old linen handkerchief; just run the iron over quickly once or twice, then remove the handkerchief. This keeps the iron from sticking to the collar. Now iron the collar until it is perfectly dry, turn it over by hand, and button the ends together to have it shaped nicely.

WASHING MADRAS CURTAINS.

Madras curtains or others that are too old or fine to wash in the regular way, may be put in a pillow case and washed without fear of tearing. There is a dye that may be put into the starch after washing ecru curtains that gives them their natural color back and makes them look like new. This dye comes in tubes and in different colors.

TO PREVENT IRONS FROM STICKING.

Rub irons with a flannel cloth soaked with kerosene oil. It will keep them free from rust and no starch will stick to them.

TO PREVENT MOLD.

A small quantity of carbolic acid added to paste, mucilage and ink will prevent mold. An ounce of

the acid to a gallon of white wash will keep cellars and dairies from the disagreeable odor which often taints milk and meat kept in such places.

ABOUT ART MUSLIN CURTAINS.

Art muslin curtains should never be washed in warm water. Put them into a lather of nearly cold water. If the curtains are green add a little vinegar. If pink or lilac, a little ammonia. Salt will set the color of black muslins.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.

Should white clothes become mildewed, soak for a short time in a pail of water to which has been added a heaping teaspoonful of chloride of lime; hang in the sun to bleach and repeat until the spots have all disappeared, then wash out as usual.

PREVENT FADING.

To keep summer fabrics from fading use one-half teaspoon of dye—any kind will do—the color of the material washed. Add one gallon of water. Rinse the article thoroughly in this water and the goods will retain its color as if new.

HANDY POCKET ON IRONING BOARD.

Take a piece of denim about twelve inches square; after being hemmed all around, form a box plait at the bottom and tack to back of ironing board for a pocket to hold ironholder, wax, etc.

ECONOMICAL CLEANING PAD.

An economical and really excellent pad for cleaning and testing hot irons is made of several layers of heavy brown paper. This may be renewed each ironing day and is quite satisfactory. For a fine polish a little wax or paraffin should be used.

INK ON CLOTHING.

Saturate the spots with spirits of turpentine and let it remain several hours; then rub between the hands. They will crumble away without injuring the color of the fabric. Then wash off with a little ammonia in it.

USE IRONING WAX HANDLES.

The little wooden handles from used ironing wax can be made to serve the same purpose over and over again. Melt the paraffin or wax until liquid then pour it into small molds. When stiff enough insert the handles and let stand until solid. To remove from the mold, plunge first into hot, then cold water, and you can lift them out by the handle. Old salt cellars are good for molds.

IRON RUST REMOVER.

Wet the rust spots with water, then cover them thickly with cream of tartar. That the cream of tartar will remain on the spots roll the garment so and place it in a vessel with cold water and bring to the boiling point. The spots will have disappeared. This method is quick and effectual.

TO REMOVE IODINE STAINS.

When iodine is spilled on anything dip into sweet milk before putting into water and the stain will be removed at once. A number of changes of milk must be made if the iodine is strong. When the stain is nearly all removed by the milk lay the stained part in the sun, which will draw it all out.

TO WASH IRONS.

Make a good soapsuds in a dish large enough for a flat iron. As each iron is taken from the stove dip it into the suds lightly. There is no danger of burning the hands, as the hot iron being placed in the water

throws the steam to the sides instead of straight up, as when water is boiling. This cleans the irons and makes them much smoother than any wax, and there is no danger of any grease getting on the clothes.

TO HEAT IRONS QUICKLY.

If you want to heat irons in a hurry for pressing put an iron skillet over them. They will heat in half the time and stay hot.

INK STAINS ON CARPET.

A carpet stained with ink can be cleaned by squeezing lemon juice on the spot and covering with salt. Let it remain thus for several hours and wash with a flannel rag wrung out of warm water and a little ammonia.

PLACE CLOTHES IN TWO PILES WHEN IRONING.

To avoid assorting them later. Those that need mending may be put in one lot, and those which are whole may be put in another. While ironing it is easy to notice a torn place or where a button is missing.

TO REMOVE IRON SCORCH.

To remove a scorch mark caused by a hot iron on woolen dress goods as follows: Rub marked surface of goods with a silver dollar for a few minutes and you will see the mark will disappear altogether.

TO REMOVE IRON RUST.

Cut a tomato and rub the rust stain with this and lay article in hot sun and the stain will disappear.

A GALVANIZED TUB HELP.

The popularity of the galvanized tub, due to its light weight and durability, is the cause of a great many people discarding the wringer on account of their in-

ability to fasten it to the tub securely. If a piece of heavy cloth is hung across the tub where the wringer is fastened, you will find that it will fasten and hold as securely as to the old-fashioned wooden tub.

TO REMOVE GUM.

To remove gum from any fabric, soak in kerosene and it will soften so it can be easily removed.

GLYCERINE.

One of the innumerable uses to which glycerine may be put is cleansing material on which coffee has been spilled. The dark stain and even the grease spot from the cream are easily removed. The material should be carefully rinsed in lukewarm water and pressed on the wrong side.

TO REMOVE GREASE.

To remove grease from the finest fabric, one pint of rain water—if the water is hard use borax—one ounce ammonia, one-fourth teaspoon saltpeter, one-half ounce of shaving soap cut fine; mix all together. Put a pad of cotton or blotting paper under the spot in the garment when rubbing it.

GASOLINE CLEANING.

To remove the grimy appearance sometimes resulting from gasoline cleaning, use any good white soap. Rub on garments and use exactly as in water; rinse in clean gasoline and dry in the sun. With most satisfactory results any fabric or any color gloves may be cleaned most beautifully in this way.

HARD SOAP LASTS LONGER.

Keep a supply of laundry soap on hand and remove wrappers so that the soap will become hard before using. It will last twice as long as when used fresh and soft.

HINT TO WASHERWOMAN.

When you are ready to buy a new oilcloth for your table take your old one and cut it up for aprons. Have it cover the whole front of your skirt, and make a large bib on it and you will find, when you are through washing, that you will be as dry as you were before you began.

FADED PINK GARMENTS.

The most faded and washed out pink garments can be made like new by putting a handful of red crepe paper in the rinsing water. It will be a beautiful peach pink. The same can be done with lavender, only use purple crepe paper. It always colors evenly and can be dipped quickly into starch afterwards. I have worn a pink linen dress for over four years, and with the necessary alterations it is like a new dress today.

SOFT FLANNELS FOR BABY.

Before making up the flannels for the baby, to prevent hardening or shrinking, put into clean, cold water for a week, changing every day; then wash in warm water with pure wool soap to remove oil.

TO REMOVE FRUIT STAINS.

For clothes you cannot pour boiling water on, fruit stains may be removed by soaking in clear water over night. Do not use any soap as it will set the stain.

DYE FADED EMBROIDERY.

I had some handsome linen pieces that had been richly embroidered in colors, but had become faded, though wash silk had been used for it. As they were of no use at all, it occurred to me to dye them all one shade. I bought a package of dye that could be used for both silk and cotton, and dipped the pieces according to directions. I used a dull green shade, as that color harmonizes best with my living room things

and the pieces are in constant use. I pressed them while they were still damp on a thick pad, and the embroidery seems a trifle darker than the linen, which makes the work show to better advantage.

FLOUR SUDDEN LEAK.

Should the wash boiler spring a sudden leak when full of clothes, apply dry flour to the leak on the outside, and save your time and temper.

A CLEAN FIRE BRICK FOR A FLAT IRON STAND.

This will cause the iron to retain its heat much longer than the usual metal stand. The latter not only permits air to pass under the bottom of the iron, but also conducts the heat from it; whereas the brick, being almost a non-conductor, keeps the heat much longer in the flat iron itself.

HOW TO STRETCH CURTAINS.

If you use flour instead of starch you will be surprosed to see how pretty it makes curtains look, and they stay clean and stiff longer than with lump starch.

TO LAUNDER LACE CURTAINS.

Fold the curtains twice lengthwise with heavy worked edge inside, then fold four times the other way; keep curtains folded in this manner as they are put through the water and starched, only unfolding when they are ready to be stretched. In this way curtains which seem ready to fall to pieces may be laundered with success.

TO PRESERVE COLORS.

To wash delicately tinted fabrics and have them retain their color, make a large handful of thin flour starch. When sufficiently cool take one-half of the starch to wash the garment in, rubbing carefully by

hand, when all the soil has been removed, rinse in a clean portion of starch, hang in the shade to dry. Stenciled curtains are nicely laundered in this way which would fade if washed in the usual way or sent to be dry cleaned.

TO BLEACH CURTAINS.

To bleach take a few tansy leaves, put them in a bag and boil curtains. Either fresh or dry tansy.

CREAM SPOTS.

Spots of cream always spoil the appearance of an afternoon tea cloth without warranting its dispatch to the laundry. If the spots are lightly touched with household ammonia, the stained portion of the cloth ironed over a piece of clean white blotting paper, all traces of the grease should vanish.

WHEN CLEANING CLOTHES WITH GASOLINE.

After cleaning clothes with gasoline the ring left around the part can be removed by steaming over the tea kettle.

WHEN WASHING A COTTON RUG

which is too large to put through a wringer, use an ordinary rolling pin and run it several times over the rug, which may be spread on the grass. The water will run off in little streams.

SET COLOR IN WASH GOODS.

To about three-fourths pail of hot water add one handful of salt and two tablespoons turpentine. Put material into this, and let remain until water is cold. This will set the colors permanently, and neither sun nor washing will fade them afterward.

CLEAN AND PROTECT CLOTHES PINS.

When clothes are removed from boiler on wash day, put clothespins in boiling water for a few minutes and they will not soil clothes nor break so easily.

TO WASH COMFORTERS.

Wet the comforters, then rub well with naphtha soap, hang on the line and turn the hose on them until the water runs clear. Let them hang until dry, then shake them out and your comforters will be light and fluffy like new ones.

WHEN WASHING SUMMER DRESSES.

Keep the delicate colors from fading by this process: Dissolve one tablespoon of powdered alum in each gallon of lukewarm water needed for the immersion of the garment. Rinse thoroughly in this alum water, then wring slightly and put into a suds made of warm water and white soap. Wash carefully, using as little soap as possible. Rinse well in two waters, wringing the garment as dry as you can, then put it through some very thin cooked starch. Wring, shake out and hang wrong side out in a shady place in the open air. Sprinkle as evenly as possible, and let it lie tightly rolled for not more than a half hour before ironing it.

BLUING.

Five cents' worth of Chinese blue dissolved in one quart of water makes excellent bluing and will last a family a year.

LAUNDRY BAGS.

A handy laundry bag is made as follows: From denim, ticking or heavy unbleached muslin cut a piece 20x36 inches, cut another piece 22x36 inches. This latter piece is the front and is slightly wider to make a pouch. The back is longer than the front, the extra length falling over the rod, forming a flap. The bot-

tom is buttoned together so that the clothes may fall out when the buttons are unfastened, instead of taking out at the top. Fasten the top to a curtain rod, which may be placed on the back of a closet door.

WHEN WASHING BLANKETS

have the rinsing water soapy, and have all the waters the blankets pass through the same temperature. The soapy rinsing water insures lightness and fluffiness.

BORAX WILL CUT SOAP.

One tablespoon of borax in your rinsing water will cut the soap grease from your clothes and make them beautifully white. Remove scum as it rises or it will stick to the clothes again.

BLEACH CLOTHING.

If you have clothes that have become yellow from any cause, try soaking them in buttermilk for a few days. The sourer the milk, the better—in fact, if it has "whiskers" on it will do the work so much better. Put the milk in an earthen jar or use a granite-ware utensil, as tin or iron will rust the clothes. Put the clothes to be bleached in the milk and let them soak for three days; stir them and shake them up every day. After they have soaked three days wash them in the usual manner, and no matter how yellow they were before giving them the "buttermilk treatment," they will be as white as one could wish. This treatment does not injure the most delicate fabric, which is more than can be said for most bleaches. This same treatment will also remove mildew.

WHEN THIN DRESSES NEED REFRESHING

but are not much soiled, put a tablespoon of borax in a small bowl of water, take a clean cloth, dip it in the solution and dampen the entire dress; then press on

the wrong side with a hot iron. The borax will give just enough stiffness.

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

It is no unusual experience to find half a dozen wash dresses belonging to members of the family too faded after several washings to be wearable, while in other respects they are perfectly good. They can easily be turned into fresh white costumes to be worn at home all fall and winter.

First have all the dresses washed and all the spots taken out—fruit stains with boiling water, iron rust with salt and lemon juice. After rinsing thoroughly put them to soak in lukewarm water in which chloride of lime has been dissolved. Use about two tablespoons to a gallon of water. Soak an hour or two, then rinse in clear water, and it will be found that the last vestiges of the once dainty stripes and figures have entirely disappeared.

The dresses can then be worn white or can be colored some light shade. Sometimes colored dress linens that have become faded by exposure in store windows can be bought cheap, and these may be whitened in the same way.

AVOID TEARING CURTAINS.

When washing fine lace curtains make good soap suds. Never rub curtains on the board, but squeeze them with both hands to prevent tearing the netting. When ready for the boiler put one or two curtains in a pillow slip, not more than two in one slip. When taking them out of the boiler you will not tear them, as when taking them out alone, for the weight of the water cannot tear the netting.

WARDROBE

WHEN MAKING WORK DRESSES IN SHIRT WAIST FASHION.

If two waists are made for one skirt they will last about the same length of time, as the waists will soil sooner than the skirt and are subject to more wear. Use the waists alternately, so that both will fade alike.

WASH PETTICOATS

will last twice as long if a piece of tape will be stitched around the bottom.

TO MEND WOOLEN CLOTHES.

To mend woolen clothing, use ravellings of same goods, and if neatly done the mend will be almost invisible.

TO CLEAN WOOLEN DRESS

lay on an ironing board, cover well with cornmeal, rub the meal into the dress with a soft cloth until thoroughly clean. Then whisk the dress until all the meal it out.

SCISSORS ARE SO USEFUL IN THE KITCHEN

that a pair should be bought especially for that room. Raisins are nicer cut than chopped; grape fruit and oranges are more easily scooped from their skins if the pith is clipped in a few places; lettuce may be cut in ribbons, and celery cut up for salad. Indeed, the uses of the kitchen scissors are innumerable.

TO RENEW OLD VELVET.

Get a flatiron hot, have someone hold it, or place it on something with large side up, as you will need both hands to hold the velvet. Place a wet cloth over the iron, hold the velvet over the steam, brushing with a nice soft brush. This will take out every crease and make the velvet look like new. This certainly is fine. If you wish to freshen crushed velvet bows without untying them, heat a curling iron, cover it with a damp cloth and insert in the loops, opening the curler wide. The steam will cause the nap to rise, and after brushing with a soft whiskbroom the bows will look as well as when new.

FOLD A VEIL AND PIN IT IN YOUR HAT

and thus be prepared for a shower, which may find you without an umbrella. If one has a hat with ostrich feathers the veil will always be ready for unexpected dampness. Take a chiffon veil, brown or black, fold it as small as possible, and pin it in the lining in the crown of your hat securely.

WHEN PUTTING AWAY YOUR WINTER CLOTHES

lay a sheet on the floor and line it with several thicknesses of fresh newspapers pinned on to overlap one another. Moths have strong aversioin to printer's ink. Shake and brush each garment well outdoors and remove any spots, then hang it on a clotheshanger, and lay it smoothly on the sheet, folding the latter loosely around it like a bag and pinning it securely. Hang up, and the contents will come out unspoiled in the autumn.

RENEW WORN EDGING.

When embroidery on a white petticoat begins to wear out, put a couple rows of machine stitching close

together and just above where embroidery has frayed; then cut the worn part off close to the stitching and finish the edge with narrow lace put on by overcasting it to the skirt on the wrong side.

WHEN PUTTING AWAY WHITE DRESSES

wrap them in dark blue cambric to prevent them from turning yellow, or a large sheet may be made very blue with ordinary bluing, dried, then rinsed again in bluing and thoroughly dried once more, and this blue sheet may be hung over white clothes in the attic to keep them from yellowing. Fine centerpieces and doilies not in common use should be kept wrapped in blue tissue paper.

TO CLEAN WHITE GLOVES

wash the gloves in gasoline until perfectly clean. While still wet lay on a white cloth and cover thoroughly with flour on both sides. This will form a paste. When dry shake off the flour and the gloves will be soft and white.

USING A WARM IRON WHEN CUTTING OUT CLOTH

will do away with pins and weights on tissue-paper patterns. Lay the pattern on the material and press it lightly with a warm iron. The pattern will cling to the cloth.

TO HOLD WAIST IN PLACE.

Instead of tying tape to your shirtwaist or sewing it, buy a piece of rubber about one-half of an inch wide and two or three inches smaller than your waist measure. Sew a hook on one end and an eye on the other and put it around your waist. It will hold your waist in place better than a tape and will not make a knot in front like a tape.

WHEN MAKING NEW WORK DRESSES

buy enough material to make petticoats to wear with them. Colored skirts are neat in appearance, and white skirts will keep clean longer if worn only when you are dressed for the afternoon. Plain blue gingham, or a striped galatea, makes a satisfactory morning dress.

WATERPROOF SOLES.

When you have your shoes half-soled take the soles of a pair of old rubbers and have your shoe repairer fit the rubber soles to your shoe and put them between the old sole and the new layer of leather which he sews on. A shoe fitted in this manner is a fine thing for persons who work on wet cement floors or in other damp places. The rubber layer not only serves to keep the feet dry, but also acts as a cushion. By putting the rubber layer between the two layers of leather, the rubber is saved from quick wear and the sole of the foot is not in contact with the rubber.

SEPARATE FLOUNCES FOR PETTICOATS

may be fastened to the skirt in the following manner: Edge both the foundation skirt and the top of the separate ruffle with large beading, then place one edge over the other and run a ribbon through. By this plan one cotton skirt may have several silk ruffles to match different dresses, and with lingerie petticoats it saves washing, as the flounce becomes soiled sooner than the rest of the skirt.

TO PUT A VEIL ON A LARGE HAT

is quite a problem for many people. The following suggestion, which is guaranteed to be Parisian, will help many to make their veils look neat and fit well over a big hat: Along the top edge of the veil make a narrow hem, and run through it a narrow lutestring ribbon. Arrange the veil neatly under the chin and pin

it firmly at the back with a long, narrow barrette; then pull the veil up over the brim of the hat, draw the ribbon tightly and tie at the back, tucking in the ends.

RESTORING VEILS TO FRESHNESS.

A professional renovator gave the following valuable method of restoring a net veil to its original freshness. As that item is always one of considerable expense to a lady's wardrobe, I pass it in for the benefit of our feminine readers: First, shake free from dust, and if it is not torn anywhere but simply limp and stringy from stretching and tying, wind it smoothly on a wooden roller. A towel roller or broom-handle will do. Then pin securely in several places to keep it tight. Saturate the whole with alcohol, and allow to dry before removing.

ECONOMY IN SHOES.

When white kid slippers have become too soiled to admit of cleaning, have a cobbler dye them black and then polish with dull polish. They are soft and comfortable and make neat looking house shoes.

CLEAN STRAW HATS.

Make a strong suds with any white soap and a little ammonia; lay hat on the table and, using a small rug brush, scrub hat with suds; rinse well, then put a cord through top with knot on outside, hang in a barrel or box, so it can swing freely. Have ready pieces of sulphur cloth, which may be done by dissolving sulphur in old tin and laying strips of cloth in it till covered. Lay these on an old pie tin and place under the barrel and light with a match, and when hats become dry they will look like new.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SKIRT HANGER.

If one is traveling or otherwise minus a skirt hanger, fold the skirt once or twice and insert a large safety

pin in the band end and hang on the hooks. It will be found an excellent substitute.

SAVE STOCKINGS.

Paste a piece of chamois leather on the inside of the heel of the shoe. This will prevent it rubbing the stocking and so delay the appearance of holes.

REMOVE SPOTS.

To remove grease or similar spots from clothing with gasoline without leaving the objectionable ring when dry, first dampen with water around the spot to be cleaned. Sponge spot inside of ring with gasoline in the usual way. Hang in the open air a few minutes and press. This will positively leave no ring.

STRAW HAT CLEANER.

Dissolve one rounding teaspoonful of oxalic acid crystals in one cup of warm water. With a small brush scrub the hat thoroughly, being careful not to get any of the acid on the hands. Rinse well with clean, cold water. Hang in the sun to dry. It will be like new.

STARCH POWDER.

To keep hands soft and prevent chapping take common starch and rub it into a fine, smooth powder, put into clean tin box, and when the hands are removed from the dish water rinse in clean water, and while they are still damp rub a pinch of the starch over them, covering the whole surface.

SALT TONIC.

When you come in from a long, tiresome walk, try giving the feet a hot footbath of salt water, while you sip a cup of warm milk with a pinch of salt in it. A daily bath of salt water or a rub from a salt towel will prove wonders for nervous people.

SPONGE CLEANER.

By rubbing a fresh lemon thoroughly into a soured sponge and rinsing it several times in lukewarm water it will become sweet as when new.

TO TIE SHOE LACES.

To prevent shoe laces from coming undone, tie the laces in the usual manner, but before tightening the bow pass its right-hand loop through the knot in the center. Then draw the bow tight and it will stay tied until you pull the string to undo it.

TO MAKE SHOES WATERPROOF.

Dissolve beeswax; add a little sweet oil to thin it. Before the shoes are worn, warm the soles and pour wax on with a teaspoon and then hold it close to the fire until it soaks in the leather. Add more until the leather ceases to absorb it.

REMOVE SHINY SPOTS.

For taking shine from woolen clothes, men's suits in particular, make a solution of warm water and borax, one tablespoonful to each quart of water. Rub shiny parts with this and then press while damp. When completed garment will look like new.

TO REMOVE PAINT FROM CLOTHING.

Mix in a cup equal parts of turpentine and ammonia and apply the solution to the paint with a piece of cloth the same color as the garment. Rub gently the way of the nap until the paint is removed, then sponge with warm water and a little white soap. This will not injure any fabric which will stand water.

WASH PUFFS IN GASOLINE.

To make hair puffs, switches and pompadours look like new, wash in gasoline and rinse in clean gasoline; hang in open air to dry.

TO CLEAN PLUMES.

Take one pint of naphtha, bought in a paint store and not from a druggist, and put in your plume, flattening it down, and brush the plume thoroughly with a toothbrush from the center of the plume to the ends, first from one side and then from the other. After careful brushing for about fifteen minutes shake, and then put into another basin of clean naphtha, consisting of one pint of the liquid. In this rinse the plume thoroughly, and then shake until dry, which takes only a few minutes. When dry hold over fire, either gas or coal fire, and shake it, being careful not to get it too close to the fire. By putting salt on the coals the plume will curl beautifully, and should a few straight fibers remain these can be curled by means of either a dull knife or a dull pair of shears.

PROLONG LIFE OF PARASOL.

Every one knows how a silk parasol or umbrella will split in the folds after being laid aside for any length of time. Avoid this when putting the parasol away by placing in each fold a loose roll of tissue paper. This keeps the fold open and prevents the sharp crease which splits the silk. Then slip a bag over the parasol, run a tape in the hem and draw together, and it is ready to hang away.

If the parasol is white or partly white blue the bag with wash bluing, as this will keep the silk white.

TO PROTECT A HAT IN AN OFFICE.

Where there is no closet, shelf or convenient place for a hat, try this plan: Place the coat on a hanger on a hook and suspend from the neck of the hanger a half yard of narrow ribbon, which should be tied in a knot or a bow. The hat pin is run through the hat, then through the loop of ribbon, and finally through the other side of hat, holding it securely against the

coat. A yard square of muslin or cheesecloth, hemmed and cut out at the center of the square to permit the top of the clothes hanger to pass through, may be thrown over both hat and coat and will protect them from dust.

WHEN PACKING HATS.

When packing a hat for traveling, place the hat flat in a hat box. If it be the mushroom type, stuff it with paper. Take a needle and thread and sew the edge of rim to bottom of box, and the task is complete. The baggage master might throw your trunk across the Chicago river, but your hat will remain intact; not a ribbon, flower or foliage will be crushed.

WHEN PUTTING AWAY THE SUMMER CLOTHES

jot down in the note book just which clothes will be needed by each child for another season, or what is left from one child to hand down to another. It will be found a great help as well as an economy in a large family.

PRESSING RIBBONS.

Most people press ribbons with an iron. This leaves them with a stiff starch gloss, and also wears ribbons. Instead of the iron, light the lamp, and when the chimney is hot take both hands and draw ribbon over the chimney. It will look like new, and it leaves a silky appearance.

A PLACKET MAY BE PREVENTED FROM TEARING

by sewing a hook and eye at the very bottom of it on the wrong side; then hook it together and pinch the hook down tight. This will prevent a placket in either a dress skirt or petticoat from tearing down when it is

put on. The same idea may be adapted to little boys' trousers.

WHEN MAKING SHORT UNDERPETTICOATS

if you face the back breadth all the way up, or even half way, you will find that the skirts, whether cotton or flannel, will wear twice as long. The back of the petticoat is usually in ribbons when the rest of the skirt is perfectly good.

PLASTER PATCH.

Broken places in wall may be filled with the mixture of white sand and plaster paris made into a paste with a little water. Cover over with a bit of paper to match that on the wall.

PROTECT RUBBERS.

To prevent the heel plates of children's shoes wearing and cutting through their rubbers, glue in pieces of felt or thick flannel in the heels where the wear comes, and the rubbers will last three times as long.

TO WASH RIBBONS IN UNDERWEAR

take them out of the garment and wash separately in tepid water with a good white soap, then roll them around a tumbler to dry.

TO RESTORE FADED RIBBONS.

By adding a little pearlash to a soap lather, faded ribbons placed in this will be restored to their natural color. Faded breadths of silk can be restored if treated in the same manner.

TO RENOVATE BLACK RIBBONS

pour a pint of boiling water over a talbespoonful of soap bark. Let it stand a few minutes and strain. Lay the ribbon on a flat surface and sponge it with the liquid. Do not iron the ribbon, but roll it smoothly

over a large bottle filled with hot water, and leave it there to dry.

TO MEND RUBBER GLOVES.

Take the finest needle and a piece of hair and sew the tear together by overcasting them like a seam. The gloves are like new, perfectly watertight.

REMOVE SHINE OF GARMENTS.

Take spirits of turpentine on a small piece of cloth and rub on the "shining" spots—for instance, around the collar of a coat after a long wearing. Rub on and the shine will come off. Good for spots, too.

HOW TO COLOR STRAW HATS.

Color old straw hats with oil paints. Select the color; mix the same as for painting; add enough gasoline to thin. Dip material in the dye several times. Dry quickly, but not by an open fire.

TO SAVE SHOE SOLES.

Warm the soles and apply a heavy coat of tar, which has been warmed. Dry it in, and apply two more coats before wearing them. Smear the edges as long as they will absorb the tar. They will wear like horn, and once tried will convince the most skeptical of its value. The tar costs but a few cents at gas works. Warm it on the stove in a tin dish.

HOW TO CLEAN OSTRICH PLUMES.

Lay tips on clean cloth, make a suds of warm water and a white soap, then with a toothbrush rub the fibers well. Rinse in clean water. Then tie a string to quill end and hang near stove; while wet, comb with small end of comb. Now take a dull knife or scissors and curl a few fibers at a time; with a quick, curling motion they will dry and curl easily. The feathers will look like new.

MEND WITH RAVELLINGS.

Gashes or rents which have been torn in tailored suits or any woolen or colored cotton fabric can be darned so as not to be noticed, even though in a conspicuous place, by darning neatly with the ravellings of the goods, clipping all fraved edges closely and carefully pressing over a thin cloth wrung out of water with a hot iron.

TO PREVENT MOTHS FROM DOING DAMAGE,

all garments should be aired well on a breezy day before putting them away. Choose the day when the sun is not very hot. Do not leave clothing out after three o'clock in the afternoon, as from that time until dark insects of all kinds are hunting their beds. Wash blankets and all underwear and have them thoroughly dried. All clothing that cannot be washed with soap and water should be thoroughly brushed, cleaned by other agencies before putting them in the same receptacles with the more precious articles. A trunk or box well lined with newspapers, clean and dry and plenty of them, allowing them to protrude over the top, will prove a good place to store winter clothing. Scatter some whole cloves among the clothes, and tuck the papers well around and over them.

NEEDLE AND THREAD WILL ALWAYS BE READY.

Follow the plan of running a piece of baby ribbon through a spool of white cotton and putting the end of the thread into a needle, sticking the needle in the ribbon and hanging the spool on your dressing table or bureau. When a button comes off or you want to baste fresh ruching in a waist, you will not have to hunt up your workbag. Always rethread the needle after using it.

TO MEND NECK BANDS.

To mend the neck band of a man's shirt, stitch a piece of white tape on the inside of the band; lap over the top and stitch again. Cut the buttonholes with a sharp knife and work them over from the inside, as few can make a neat looking buttonhole. If the shirt is torn below the band, stitch another row on the inside of it; the collar and necktie will hide the stitching.

TO CLEAN NECKWEAR.

The daintiest neckwear which is impossible to wash, if left over night in air-tight vessel of gasoline, will look fresh and clean when carefully dried.

FOR THE NAILS.

Before working in the garden, polishing the stove or doing other rough work, rub your finger nails over a piece of soap. This will prevent the earth from getting in under the nails; when you wash your hands the soap will come out easily. This is recommended to people who find it hard to do garden work with gloves on their hands.

OLD SHIRTWAISTS.

Any woman who has a collection of shirtwaists worn out under the arms, torn at the waist and beginning to break at the collar, for this condition is reached by the fine lingerie ones in such a brief time, it is a shame to throw them away, and yet no mending will make them wearable. Cut carefully apart at the seams, trimming out all worn parts, then using the article whose shape will best display the trimming of the waist, make any one of the following articles: Guimpe for girl four to twelve years old; Dutch collar, using as pattern well-fitting ready-made one; trim with frill val.; corset cover to slip over head; nightgown yoke and sleeves; yoke and sleeves for empire dressing sack; fronts cut in

strips for insets for end of dresser scarf; lingerie bag, envelope shaped, for nightgown; line with color; lingerie bag for corset.

WHEN HOOKS ARE SEWED ON DRESSES

if they have to be caught through the outside material, a neat finish may be secured by making French knots where the sewing appears.

TO KEEP HAIR RIBBONS FRESH.

Wind them when not in use, around a smooth glass bottle, fastening the ends with pins to keep in place till wanted. Little girls who ruin many hair ribbons will find this a good way to make them last longer.

NEW HOSE SUPPORTERS.

When the rubber is worn off of the part of the supporter just above the little knob put there to protect the stocking, take a little rubber band and wrap it a number of times around the worn rubber, and it will be the same as when new. This will make the garters which are otherwise useless wear a great deal longer.

REMOVE INK FROM FINGERS.

To remove ink from fingers dip fingers and an unburnt sulphur match in water. Rub the match over the ink spot until it is entirely removed.

TO CLEAN FINE LACE.

Lay a newspaper on a flat surface. Sprinkle thickly with fine magnesia. Place lace on magnesia, then another coat of magnesia. Cover it with paper, leaving heavy weight on top of lace. Leave for several days and the lace will be like new.

TO CLEAN JEWELRY.

A good way to clean jewelry is to use tepid water in which a little ammonia has been put. A tooth brush

kept for the purpose will be found useful, especially in cleaning rings. Rinse the piece of jewelry in clear water or alcohol, and dry carefully with a twisted piece of cotton or an old handkerchief.

LINEN DRESSES WILL KEEP THEIR STIFFENING

longer and look fresher if they are hung in a dry closet as soon as they are ironed.

IF THE LACE OR INSERTING ON CLOTHING GETS TORN

instead of attempting to darn the many holes, which is a difficult and tedious task, just lay a piece of plain net under the hole, overcast it around the edges, and you will find that the torn place is neatly mended.

NEVER RINSE LACE IN BLUE WATER

with the idea of improving its color. Real lace should be finely rinsed in clear, soft water, or, better still, in skimmed milk, which will give it a soft creamy color.

TO COLOR LACE PINK.

Pour boiling water over red calico and add a tablespoon of vinegar. Insert a sample of your lace and if not the right shade dilute the water to make paler or boil calico to make a deeper pink.

TO CLEAN LACE FAN.

Soak a lace fan for an hour in gasoline to clean it. Then spread it out to dry.

TO SOFTEN LEATHER BELTS.

If children's leather belts are rubbed with vaseline often and wiped dry they will look shiny and wear longer.

WHEN MARKING LINEN WITH A PENCIL OR INDELIBLE INK

put the material in an embroidery hoop to hold it firm, then set a glass paper weight, or other smooth surface, directly under the place you wish to mark, and in this way you can secure a very satisfactory result.

GASOLINE A GOOD CLEANER.

For cleaning porcelain bath tubs, sinks, and the top of the gas stove, take a rag saturated in gasoline. This works like magic, without leaving any odor. Do not have a light burning while using.

MONEY CLEANS EYE GLASSES.

To clean your eye glasses use a soft bank note. It will not scratch or mar them and leaves them beautifully clear. First steam the lenses with your breath, then wipe and polish them with a piece of currency. A trial will prove this far better than using a handkerchief.

NEAT GLOVE PATCHING.

To mend gloves use patch of same material. If the gloves are long, cut off a little of the tops; if short, use a piece of other glove the same color. Use sewing silk to match, and if gloves are not white, color the spot where the needle has gone through with a little ink or water color the same shade as glove.

GARMENTS HUNG OUT TO AIR.

Garments that are to be hung out to air should be put on hangers rather than to be pinned to the line. This prevents sagging or marking with clothes pins.

GIRL'S BLOOMERS.

Instead of making little girl's bloomers of the same material as the dress, try making them of black percaline. It is strong and firm, holds the skirts out nicely,

wears much better than black sateen, and saves such a lot of washing.

TO KEEP EYELETS ROUND AFTER WASHING.

Open them from the under side of the work with a stiletto. If this is done two or three times after the work has been laundered the eyelets will remain round and open.

WHEN FEATHERSTITCHING.

When featherstitching lingerie waists or baby dresses, it is advisable to use coarse white thread, No. 12, instead of embroidery cotton. The hard twisted thread will keep its outline through repeated washings.

FURS.

When you put away furs and woolens and want to guard against the depredations of moths, pack them securely in paper flour sacks and tie them up well. This is better than camphor, or tobacco, or snuff scattered among them in chests and drawers. Before putting your muffs away twirl them by the cords at the ends so that every hair will straighten. Put them in their boxes and paste a strip of paper where the lid fits on.

TO CURL OSTRICH FEATHERS.

When ostrich feathers have become straight from dampness, sprinkle a hot skillet with sugar and hold the feathers in the smoke, shaking them gently until they curl. Feathers need not be removed from the hat.

OLD FOUR-IN-HAND TIES

may be made into string ties by removing the interlining, cutting off the wide part, and turning in the edges so that the tie will be the same width from end to end,

then slip stitching down the center and pressing under a cloth. Or the unworn ends of four-in-hand ties may be made into little butterfly bows so much worn with shirt waists.

HOW TO DYE FLOWERS.

If anyone has flowers of any kind they can be restored to their original color or made some other shade by taking as much dye as the color desired and dissolving the same in a small dish of cold water. Now take an old tooth brush and touch up the petals of the flowers. To ascertain the desired shade just take a piece of old muslin and touch the brush up and down a few strokes and if a deeper shade is desired, put a little more dye in the dish.

WHEN COLLAR STAYS SCRATCH THE NECK.

If collar stays scratch the neck a little white sealing wax, melted and applied to the ends of the stays when they have broken through the casings, will easily relieve the trouble.

TO CLEAN CHILDREN'S WHITE FURS.

Make a smooth paste of flour and gasoline. Rub it into the furs; let them stand until dry, then beat out the flour. They will be found to be as clean after a good airing as could be desired.

CARE OF TOOTHBRUSH.

After cleaning your teeth in the morning put your tooth brush in a glass of cold water and set in sun for one hour.

CROCHET DARNS.

After cutting away the worn out heels or toes of stockings far enough to reach strong material, take wool or cotton of suitable weight and crochet around the edge, putting the hook right through the material.

Continue round and round, narrowing to give the proper shape, until the opening is closed, and the result is practically a new pair of stockings, neat appearing and easy on the feet.

TO CURL STRAIGHT HAIR.

If a mother wants her baby girl's hair to become curly she should wet it with sweet milk and twist into little round curls. Press them closely to the head and cover with a thin muslin night cap, and the little locks will become curly after a few applications. This should be done when putting baby to bed for the night.

CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

Bear in mind when making children's underwear that bands of unbleached muslin hold the buttonholes much longer than those made of bleached muslin. Always use the selvage, if possible, for one edge of the bands. It is also better to shrink the material. If bands or belts must be pieced, do it on the bias, so that when the garment is folded the seam will be less clumsy. Use cotton tape to face side openings of drawers, etc. It is neater than a facing of cloth, and the work may be done more quickly by using it.

BENZINE CLEANS DIAMONDS.

To clean diamonds dip them in benzine, which will make them most brilliant.

DARN WITH HAIR.

To darn a small tear in woolen or voile garments use a fine needle, thread it with human hair. After being well pressed it will defy detection and will not easily tear out.

DRESS SHIELDS LOOPS.

A better and more convenient way than sewing or pinning dress shields in a shirt waist is to make a

buttonhole loop across the end of each shield and tie it into the waist with narrow tape that has been sewed to the binding of the armholes.

DRY CLEANER.

Moisten a small quantity of cornmeal with gasoline; apply with a soft cloth. This cleaner does not leave water rings, and can be used successfully to clean kid gloves, waists, skirts, or anything to be cleaned. Will not injure the most delicate fabric.

TO DRY SHOES.

When boots or shoes are wet through do not dry them by the fire. As soon as they are taken off fill them quite full with oats. The grain will rapidly absorb every vestige of dampness from the leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the shoe, and in this way keeping its good form and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning shake out the oats and hang in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for use on another occasion.

DON'T TEAR APRONS.

When making kitchen aprons sew pocket on wrong side of apron. Just as easy to get at and you are not always catching it and tearing it on door knobs, handles, and nails.

AN APRON TO COVER AN APRON

is an original idea that one woman has found a help. She wears about her work long sleeved gingham aprons that cover her dress completely. To avoid the necessity of frequent laundering of these she made little aprons of white muslin, three-fourths of a yard in length, exactly like those worn by waiters. These are slipped over the regular apron for washing dishes and cooking. Plenty of these little aprons give

her a neat appearance always. They are easily slipped off and on.

TO MEND AMBER.

To mend amber, warm the surface and dip in linseed oil and bring parts together until they are sticky, then let cool.

BORAX DEODORIZER.

So many are troubled by the odor of perspiration from the armpits. An inexpensive and sure remedy is simply to bathe well each day with soap and water, then dip the wet fingers into dry borax and apply.

A BATHING CAP

may be kept in good condition for use another year if you sprinkle a lot of toilet powder all over it, inside and out, when putting it away. This will prevent it from sticking together and rotting before summer comes again.

TO BONE HIGH COLLARS FOR WASH BLOUSES.

Make pockets of tape at the top and bottom of the collars, as many as you have bones to put in. When the blouse is to be washed slip the bones out of their little pockets, and snap them in again when the garment returns from the wash.

TO CLEAN BLACK SILK.

Black silk can be cleaned by means of hot vinegar or black coffee. When thoroughly cleaned it should be pressed on wrong side. Be sure to use cloth between iron and silk.

To remove "shine" from a dark wool material sponge it with a solution of common wash bluing and water and press it while damp under a thin cloth.

TO CARRY BLOUSES IN A SUITCASE.

With very little crushing place one above the other on a padded coat hanger. Lay them in with the width of the blouses along the length of the suitcase, so that they fold back near the waist line. On arriving at one's destination it is very easy to lift out the hanger with the waists on it.

BOOTS.

New boots which sometimes do not take a good polish should be rubbed over with a cut lemon before blacking. A cut raw potato will also serve the purpose, although the lemon is preferable.

FRESHEN BABIES' RIBBONS.

How to keep the babies'ribbons always fresh. Wash in warm suds of wool soap, rinse in cold water, and paste perfectly smooth on a mirror or marble, satin side down. When dry they will come off like new.

KEEP BROOCH FASTENED.

If you are the owner of a brooch that unfastens easily, hold the brooch in the right hand and with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand gently bend the pin until it is bow shaped; it will then remain securely fastened; or use a small pair of pliers and bend the pin as jewelers bend them on the most expensive pins.

WHEN CLEANING SILK SKIRTS.

A piece of velveteen is better to use for the purpose than a brush. It may be taken both to wipe off the dust and to rub off spots.

TO CLEAN COMBS.

To clean combs quickly and thoroughly dissolve a lump of washing soda in warm water. Put the comb

in water, rub on both sides with a brush, rinse in cold water and put in the air to dry.

HAIRCURLERS.

Take a smooth piece of wood, about as large around as an ordinary lead pencil, 3 or 3½ inches long. Cut little grooves in the ends. Part your hair as usual and twist around the wood. Then snap a rubber band into the grooves into each end. By dampening the hair and doing it up the night before you will have beautiful waves. It takes about two hours for it to curl if you do it in the morning. Eight curlers are enough for the front and back.

CONVENIENT CLEANER FOR USE OF CLOTHES

may be made of cheese cloth fastened into bags 3 inches square. Fill the bag with five cents' worth of soap bark and sew up the end. When wanted for use, place the bag in a basin of warm water, and use as a sponge on the article to be cleaned, wiping with a dry cloth. After using, dry the bag and it will be ready for another time. It is a good idea to make two bags, and use one for light material and the other for dark. Soap bark will remove spots from clothing in a very satisfactory way. Press the goods after cleaning.

WHEN CLEANING PARASOLS.

Place parasol in the bath tub, turn on enough clean lukewarm water to cover it well. Rub parasol all over with a white soap and let soak for ten minutes. Then take a small hand brush, and scrub well, especially in soiled creases and rinse in a couple of waters.

If parasol is linen use a little blueing in last rinsing water. Open parasol and hang in the sun, until perfectly dry, and your parasol will look as pretty and fresh as it did the day you bought it.

REMOVE GLOSS FROM CLOTHES.

Use two tablespoonfuls ammonia, 2 tsp, rum, one and one-third tsp. saltpeter, and one quart water.

This is an inexpensive mixture and removes the gloss entirely from dresses or men's clothing. Moisten the cloth with the liquid and rub garment as you would to clean it.

PUTTING THE SUMMER CLOTHES AWAY IRONED.

The advantage of having the clothes ready to wear on the first warm day of spring will be appreciated when you unpack the summer clothes ready to wear. It is easier to iron in the autumn than in the summer and the injury to the material, if there is any, will be slight.

CARDBOARD INSOLES FOR LOW SHOES

will often keep the moisture from penetrating to the feet and prevent the taking of a cold, when you are caught in an unexpected rainfall. Cut a pair of insoles from cardboard the size of your low shoes and put them in your shopping bag to be ready for an emergency. For the girl who goes out every day they will be invaluable.

LEFTOVER ZEPHYR.

We hear of uses for almost every kind of "left overs," but take notice how seldom we hear of any sensible use for odd bits of zephyr or yarn. Sometimes there is a piece of only half a yard in length, then again there is quite a little ball. Try the following: Tie all the pieces of various lengths together and wind them loosely into a ball; when the ball weighs one ounce, start to crochet strips of four or five inches in width and a quarter yard long; make as many strips as you like and join them with black Germantown yarn, and

crochet a small scallop or shell all around the edge when the cover is the desired size, and use it as a couch comfortable. Afghan, or plain crochet stitch are two that grow rapidly, and are nice for the purpose. If the yarns are of different thicknesses just double the thin kind, and the difference will not be noticeable.

CHAMOIS GLOVES.

To wash the chamois gloves that are so fashionable now, do not rub, but souse them up and down in a lather made of soft water and a pure white soap. Rinse in cold water, shake out, pull in shape, and lay on clean paper until nearly dry. Then rub in between hands and lay out again to dry, repeating this process until entirely dry. This will keep them from getting stiff and unwearable.

USE FOR OLD YARN.

All the odds and ends of yarn about the house can be put to use by crocheting them together, using the chain stitch. Lay in loops about eight inches long. Tie in the center with a bow of ribbon and attach this to a smooth stick. This makes an attractive duster for the nursery.

FOR THE LITTLE BOYS WHO WEAR WASH SUITS ALL WINTER.

Make a pair of flannel or cloth bloomers the same color as the winter coat. If these are put on when the boy is going out-doors they will keep him warm and also keep the wash suit clean.

MEDICINE

USES OF SALT.

It cleans the palate and furred tongue, and a gargle of salt and water is often efficacious.

A pinch of salt on the tongue, followed ten minutes later by a drink of cold water, often cures a sick headache. It hardens gums, makes teeth white and sweetens the breath.

Cut flowers may be kept fresh by adding salt to the water.

Weak ankles should be rubbed with a solution of salt water and alcohol.

Bad colds, hay fever and kindred affections may be much relieved by using fine dry salt like snuff.

Dyspepsia, heartburn and indigestion are relieved by a cup of hot water in which a small spoonful of salt has been melted.

Salt and water will sometimes revive an unconscious person when hurt if brandy and other remedies are not at hand. Hemorrhage from tooth-pulling is stopped by filling the mouth with salt and water. Weak and tired eyes are refreshened by bathing with warm water and salt.

Salt rubbed into the scalp or occasionally added in washing prevents the hair falling out.

Feathers uncurled by damp weather are quickly dried by shaking over a fire in which salt has been thrown.

Salt should always be eaten with nuts.

SODA IN BATH.

Dissolve a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda in your bath. It will neutralize the odor of perspiration and is cleansing and cooling.

WART REMEDY.

Apply oil of cinnamon often as possible. A camel's hair brush may be used, but it is not necessary. A five-cent vial has been found sufficient to remove a large seed wart.

A HANDY "NECESSITY BOX."

Have a box in a convenient place, and keep these things in it: Ten cents' worth iodoform, 10 cents' worth adhesive plaster, 10 cents' worth carbolic acid, some sterilized gauze and surgeon's cotton.

BITES.

Apply vaseline and burnt alum; lemon juice for bee stings; common bluing for bites of any insect, or vaseline, lard and burnt alum can be applied.

BURNS.

Apply thin slices of raw potato, or if you have time scrape it and bind tightly. Change often.

RELIEF FOR BURNS.

For a burn or scald apply kerosene. It will allay the pain almost instantly and quickly heal the injured parts.

A BAG FOR AN INVALID.

This will give her much pleasure, besides being of great service. Make it of pretty material, with long drawstrings, so that it may hang on the bedpost yet be readily drawn into the bed without the patient's raising herself. In the bag may be kept her handkerchief, a pencil, pad of paper, and anything she may need but may not like to call in somebody to get for her. Sometimes a little surprise may be slipped into the

bag, and the happiness such a gift will bring may make many hours pass pleasantly.

LEMON COUGH SIRUP.

Put a large lemon in the oven and allow it to remain until thoroughly baked. When done it will be soft all the way through. Add enough honey to the pulp to make a thick sirup. Keep the sirup warm and take a teaspoonful every half-hour. It will relieve hoarseness in a short while, and is useful where there are small children.

SPEEDY RELIEF FOR CORNS.

Chew good, fresh gum until flavor is gone. While warm from the mouth bind on corn. This removes inflammation and causes corn to peel off gradually, giving relief.

GOOD FOR CUTS.

For a slight cut there is nothing better to control the hemorrhage than common unglazed paper such as is used by grocers and market men. Bind a piece on the cut.

CAMPHOR CURES COLDS.

Take gum camphor and dissolve in kerosene, having enough so that there is always a little camphor undissolved in the bottom of the bottle. Rub the lame parts thoroughly and often with this and you will have relief. Do not bandage it on as it will blister if used that way. This is also an excellent remedy for cold in throat or lungs. Rub it in well.

INDIAN COUGH CURE.

To five cents' worth of whole flaxseed add three pints of water. Boil fifteen or twenty minutes, strain and add the juice of three lemons, one-half pound of rock candy and one ounce glycerine. Take wine-glass

of this three or four times a day and before retiring. It will cure the worst cough in three days.

TO DRAW A SMALL CORK FROM BOTTLE

use a medium-sized brass cup-hook and draw gently. The hook will not break the cork, yet will give purchase to the hand. The hook may be left in the cork, if you choose, to be used each time the bottle is opened.

CHILBLAINS.

Pour kerosene oil in a saucer, wring out a rag in it and with this wipe the affected parts several times each day. If awake in the night, do the same thing. Do not saturate the cloth and lay it upon the chilblains, as it might cause a blister. Wipe the feet with a dampened cloth and let them dry themselves.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

This is splendid for cuts, bruises, sore throat, bunions and lame backs.

Put a pint of kerosene into a quart bottle; add all the gum camphor it will dissolve and shake until the camphor is taken up by the oil. Then mix with it a half-pint of sweet oil and 5 cents' worth of laudanum. Shake vigorously before using.

SMALL CLOCK BEYOND REPAIR.

If a small clock is beyond repair do not throw it away, but set it aside for use in a sick room. It will then be found good to indicate the next time for taking medicine. As each dose is given to the patient turn the hands to the hour when the next dose will be due. This is better than trusting to memory.

CALISTHENIC BATH.

The so-called "calisthenic" bath is most invigorating; it is supposed to harden the flesh and makes it firm and smooth. It is decidedly refreshing, although

it is entirely different from the perfumed beauty bath. Some sea salt is dissolved in hot water, which, when half cooled, is used as the basis of a brisk sponge bath.

DOUBLE CHIN.

Stretching exercises of the throat and neck will reduce a double chin permanently. Hold the chin as far up as it will go and with your finger tips massage it with a downward motion. Pushing the lower jaw in and out is also good. Once or twice a week is often enough for such heroic treatment.

INVALID'S COFFEE.

A nourishing drink for sick people is made as follows: Make a strong cup of coffee, add cream and a little more sugar than usual, and let it all come to a boil. Then pour it over a well-beaten egg in a cup in which it is to be served.

COLD REMEDY.

If ever in the clutches of a severe cold where an active yet unstimulating medicine is required, it will be found that by mixing together the yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of olive oil and one tablespoonful of grated ginger root, and taking all of the mixture for a dose, the conditions of a cure will be met.

CARBOLIC ACID BURN.

For carbolic acid burn apply vinegar at once, and then make a poultice of stale bread and vinegar. This holds good for a burn from lye.

FOR THE CONVALESCENT.

When recovering from sickness and about ready to sit up, practice sitting straight up in bed if only for a moment at a time and then lean back on the pillows. Do this every fifteen minutes if possible and you will find when able to get out of bed that the giddiness or

uncomfortable feeling in the head has entirely disappeared.

IF YOU CUT THE TIP OF YOUR FINGER

when you are busy in the kitchen do not stop to tie a clumsy bandage on it, but put a small piece of linen over the cut and then put on your thimble until your work is done, when you can give the matter better attention.

DOG BITE REMEDY.

Take white of one egg; add enough powdered alum to curdle the egg; beat together, put on cloth, and lay on the part inflamed. When dry remove and take fresh egg and alum. Continue the same until the inflammation is gone. This will ease and allow the sufferer to rest from the first application.

Have saved dog bitten hands from blood poison, also have cured all kinds of sores with this simple remedy.

WHITE OF EGGS FOR BURNS.

One of the best remedies for burns and one which every one has on hand is the white of an egg. Several applications of this will soothe the pain and effectively excludes the air. The white of the egg should be beaten to a froth then spread evenly and smoothly on the burn, which will be soothed after several applications of the egg.

EYES.

Should the eyes feel heavy they may often be freshened by bathing with weak salt water, either hot or cold. This can do no harm, and by relieving strained conditions will frequently improve the luster. One woman says she has used a little orange juice in her eyes for years without injuring them. A few drops are inserted in the eye with a dropper. After the first smart the eyes are brighter and clearer. As this might

be injurious to other women, though not harmful in itself, it should not be used without the advice of a physician.

EGG TREATMENT.

The whites of six eggs, six tablespoonfuls of vinegar, six tablespoonfuls of spirits of turpentine. Mix and shake thoroughly. Rub thoroughly and then saturate flannel with medicine and wrap around the place affected. Apply often. Keep bottle well corked. An excellent remedy for both rheumatism and sprains.

FLAXSEED LEMONADE.

Steep two tablespoonfuls of flaxseed in one quart of hot water for ten minutes; stir in the juice of three lemons, a large cupful of sugar and a wineglassful of wine. Drink either hot or cold. Excellent for persons suffering with colds.

FOR FROSTBITE.

When hands or feet are frost-bitten or benumbed from the effects of cold, the parts should be rubbed with camphorated spirit, applied with the utmost gentleness, so as not to irritate the surface by violent friction. When the first effects of cold are removed it will be proper to apply cold poultices, for warm applications are to be carefully avoided.

FIG POULTICES.

Figs split open form excellent poultices for boils and small abscesses.

ANOTHER FLAXSEED LEMONADE.

Over four tablespoonfuls of flaxseed pour one quart boiling water, let it steep for four hours, strain through piece of linen, and add sugar and lemon juice to taste. This is soothing for colds.

SORE FEET.

For sore feet, three parts salicylic acid powder, ten parts starch pulverized, and 89 per cent of pulverized soapstone. Sift into shoes and stockings.

FOR A CANKER

in the mouth, two ounces honey mixed with one-half dram of powdered borax or boric acid powder.

CURE FOR FELON.

Take one egg, one tablespoonful of strained honey, one tablespoonful of spirits of turpentine, flour enough to make moist paste, and cover the finger with the paste. Renew when this gets dry. This gives speedy relief.

GOODIES FOR COLDS.

Glycerine and oatmeal made into a paste with rose water, constitute an ideal face lotion to remove the effects of cold winds. As an addition to the bath glycerine scented with rose perfume will impart a delightful freshness and delicacy to the skin, the proportions being four ounces of glycerine to one gallon of water. For a cough or a cold a tablespoonful of glycerine in a cup of hot milk gives instant relief. Two parts of glycerine and one part of powdered willow charcoal also is a help in case of a severe cold.

CARE OF INVALID'S HAIR.

When caring for a patient with long, heavy hair, arrange it in two firm braids. Fastening two long, soft ribbons, or strips of cloth at the top of a braid, wind it closely to the end, again securing the strips carefully. In this sheath the hair lies smooth and untangled, only needing to be cared for once in several days, and giving the sick one the least possible annoyance.

SHAMPOO FOR HAIR.

For the hair, five drops of kerosene, ten drops of olive oil. To this add ten drops of extract of violet and rub in thoroughly with the tips of the fingers at night. Especially good the day before you are going to shampoo your hair.

FOR HOARSENESS.

When a voice is lost from the effects of a cold try this simple and pleasant remedy: Beat up the white of one egg, add to it the juice of one lemon, sweeten with white sugar to taste. Take a teaspoonful from time to time.

HURRIED HOT APPLICATIONS.

When hot applications are hastily required fold several thicknesses of cloth the desired size, dampen and lay on a lamp. They will quickly become hot and another can be heating while the one is being used. No time is lost in heating water, and no hands are burned wringing hot cloths.

UNEQUAL HIPS.

The girl with unequal hips—the commonest of afflictions—may cure them, if the inequality be not too far advanced, by a ten-minute exercise daily. Bring the knee on the larger side up to the chest and lower it again, all the while standing as nearly erect as possible. Do this twenty or thirty times each day.

FOR TENDER HANDS.

Procure 5 cents' worth of pure glycerine and exactly its weight of tincture of benzoin; put these in a bottle, then add a pinch of salt and half a pint of cold water, previously boiled and cooled, shake well and it is ready for use. Put a bottle of the lotion in the bathroom and another near the kitchen sink; every

time the hands are washed dry them thoroughly on a soft towel and apply a small quantity of the foregoing liquid. It is not at all sticky or greasy and has a pleasant odor. It is harmless and comforting for chapped faces, especially for little folks after playing outdoors on windy days.

PANACEA FOR HOARSENESS.

If little ones are hoarse or seem croupy at bedtime, use this mixture: Heat together lard and small portions of camphor, kerosene and turpentine. If cold is tight, saturate a light woolen cloth with this and apply to throat and chest, bringing down close under arms. Over this put a thin cotton cloth to protect the clothing. It is also well to rub the back with the application. This loosens the croup membrane and in a few minutes the breathing grows easier and the child will sleep.

TO PREVENT MOIST HANDS.

When doing plain sewing if you have a little flour in a saucer and dip your fingers in occasionally the hands will keep free from damp and the work will be beautifully clean on the hottest day without washing so often as many people do.

HANDS IN LYE WATER.

After having the hands in lye water wash them in clear water, then wash in vinegar and do not wipe. This stops the smarting and leaves the hands soft.

HANDY MEDICINE CHEST.

A convenient medicine chest to nail to the inside of a door or closet: Take a yard of ticking and bind the edges with tape or muslin. Put on four rows of pockets, six inches deep, for bottles of all sizes. Below these make pockets for string, pieces of white linen, salves and pill boxes, pieces of flannel, etc.

HOSPITAL BOILED EGG.

An excellent way to boil an egg so as to have it soft and fluffy, suitable for convalescents, is to cook it eight minutes. The water in the kettle must be boiling. Turn out the gas on range and carefully place egg—which previously has been dipped in warm water to remove chill, as sudden change in temperature might crack it—in the boiling water and cover, leaving upon the unlighted burner to get the heat. At the end of eight minutes take egg from shell, salt and butter to taste, and you will have a soft, palatable, easily digested egg.

BILIOUS HEADACHE.

A glass of lemonade without sugar, in which one-fourth of a teaspoonful of soda is dissolved, will often cure bilious headache.

HENNA STAIN.

Henna stain is said to be harmless. It will cause brown hair to take on slightly auburn tints. Make a strong brew of the dried leaves and apply both liquid and paste, washing the hair before the application and again afterward.

HOT RICE WATER.

Try hot rice water, well cooked, for sick stomach or bowel trouble.

HARTSHORN LINIMENT.

Take one-quarter ammonia, one-quarter turpentine, one-quarter camphor, one-quarter goose oil and mix. This simple home-made liniment is especially good for neuralgia and other aches, pains and soreness.

ORANGE JUICE FOR IVY POISON.

Orange juice is a simple remedy for ivy poisoning. Bathe the affected part of the body. The itching and

burning will cease and in a few days the skin peels without any further spreading.

TO KEEP ICE IN A SICK ROOM

put a square, coarse flannel—the more loosely woven the better—over a wide-mouthed preserve-jar in such a way as to make a bag that does not quite touch the bottom of the jar inside. The flannel may be kept in place by a rubber band stretched around the neck of the jar. Put in the flannel bag the crushed ice that the patient is allowed to have and screw on the top of the jar. As the ice melts it drains into the jar. This preserves the ice longer, and the ice is also easy to get when needed.

IVY POISONING.

For ivy poisoning wipe off with alcohol and water or vinegar and water. Then make a thick paste of soda and put on the surface affected and let it remain until dry, and then put on another poultice.

INGROWING NAILS.

An ingrowing nail may be readily cured by the use of peroxide of hydrogen. Apply it on a bit of antiseptic cotton twisted on the end of an orangewood manicure stick. Insert the point of the stick as far under the nail as possible, then after carefully cutting the nail leave a bit of the moist cotton under it to keep it from the flesh.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR INGROWING NAILS.

If a member of your family is troubled with ingrowing toenails, keep on your medicine shelf a small bottle of laudanum. Any druggist will sell you ten cents' worth. When needed saturate a little piece of antiseptic cotton and place between the swollen flesh and the nail, or under the edge of the nail as far as it can be pressed without pain. The relief and cure is

miraculous. It can be used also for a finger which has been cut or mashed close to the nail.

TO AMUSE AN INVALID

or to while away the time of a friend who is going on a long journey, send a box of "Limerick Powders," with instructions to take as often as needed. Prepare them as follows: Write the most amusing limericks you can, or copy some that are appropriate, on small slips of paper, and fold these just as a doctor folds powders. Put them in a small pasteboard box, getting a suitable one at the drug store, and write on the outside the directions as above, signing your name.

KEROSENE A REMEDY.

Asthma sufferers will find great relief in applying a cloth saturated in coal oil to the chest.

KEEP LUNGS WARM.

To prevent taking cold on lungs, take three or four thicknesses of newspaper and wear over lungs or chest under the clothing.

LIGHT FOR SICK ROOM.

In the country and small towns where gas and electric lights are not to be found, hang a lantern from a hook screwed into the bottom of an upper window sash on the outside. The light in the room may be regulated by raising or lowering the shade. This obviates the heat and odor produced by a kerosene lamp in a room.

KEEP LABELS CLEAN.

In pouring medicine out of a bottle, hold the bottle with the label side upward. The label will thus remain perfectly clean, as the medicine will back on the opposite side of the bottle.

ARRANGE MEDICINES ALPHABETICALLY.

Placing bottles of medicine in a row alphabetically is a convenient and quick way of locating certain medicines and drugs when wanted and saves much time.

MUSTARD PLASTER.

A mustard plaster should not be a heavy, wet mass; it should be light. To prepare one which never will blister, proceed as follows: Into a bowl put three heaping tablespoonfuls of mustard; stir well; next three tablespoonfuls of flour; then add sufficient lard to form a paste; spread this on a muslin, and never use new muslin for poultices, plasters or any medical purpose; cover the mixture with two thicknesses of muslin, and apply to the afflicted part. If a plaster feels cold, heat it by letting it lie on a hot plate a few minutes before applying it.

WHEN GIVING STICKY MEDICINES TO CHILDREN

heat the spoon by dipping it for a moment in hot water; then pour in the medicine, and it will slip easily from the spoon.

FOR NAUSEA.

Inhalations of vinegar will stop bad cases of nausea and vomiting. Wet a sponge with vinegar and hold it to the nose of the patient.

WHEN WEARING NOSE GLASSES.

Every one wearing nose glasses, or "nose pinchers" as they are sometimes called, has experienced considerable difficulty keeping them in place, especially during hot weather when one perspires any way freely.

Remedy: Get five cents' worth of resin at a music store (such as violinists use for bows), break off one-third and pulverize as flour; then empty into small pill bottle or box convenient to carry in vest pocket or

purse; get a little on end of little finger and apply to place on nose where pincer sets, then a little on other side, and resin being tacky or sticky will hold without pincers taking such a grasp on the flesh and cutting in.

DIETING FOR THE NERVES.

Many women will find that nervous indigestion will follow nervous shock, and with some people it is almost chronic. To cure nervous indigestion the attention must be drawn to the diet and to the exercise in to strengthen the nerves. Nitrogenous food such as is found in the lean of meats, hams, fish and good cereals should constitute largely the diet. Tea and coffee are decidedly harmful to anyone who has the slightest stomach disorder.

NAUSEA RELIEF.

In cases of violent nausea, when all remedies have failed, the skin of a perfectly fresh egg is an almost immediate relief. It can be given with milk or water and should be rolled up into as small a dose as possible.

TO TAKE CASTOR OIL.

Take an orange and squeeze about half the juice in a glass; put in your castor oil on this; squeeze the remainder of the juice on top, but do not stir, and swallow, and you will not taste the oil.

RETAIN OIL IN WINTERGREEN.

When applying oil of wintergreen locally to a rheumatic joint, if a piece of smooth, unbroken tinfoil be laid upon the outside of the saturated lint and then bandaged, the oil will be retained in place for twelve hours or more, whereas oiled silk is attacked and rendered useless, and if rubber is used the oil of wintergreen will collect upon the surface of the rubber and the lint become dry.

Chloroform liniment, which attacks both oiled silk and rubber, may be applied successfully in the above manner.

HOW TO TAKE OILS.

A few drops of lemon or vinegar put into the spoon before pouring into castor oil, olive oil, or codliver oil will prevent it from sticking to the spoon and will also destroy that disagreeable flavor which makes each of these so hard to take.

One tablespoonful of olive oil after each meal will increase the flesh.

Face, neck and hands are made glowing and soft by being massaged with olive oil, after which rub the skin well with a piece of cloth.

Massaging the scalp with olive oil will promote the strength of the hair and also keep it glossy (not more than six or eight drops being used at one time).

For aching eyes just barely touch the ball of the eye with olive oil. This will greatly relieve them.

Eyebrows are greatly improved by being brushed with olive oil. (Use a small toothbrush and do not irritate.)

Brittle finger nails occasionally dipped in warm olive oil will be greatly benefited.

RELIEVE PAIN.

Take five cents' worth of beeswax and equal parts of mutton tallow, melted together in a pie pan; then take a coarse piece of new domestic cotton, lay cloth in pan of melted wax and tallow until the cloth is thoroughly saturated; apply as hot as possible to the afflicted part. Same cloth can be used a number of times by reheating the cloth in oven or on top of radiator.

SUMAC POULTICE.

Take the inner bark of the root of sumac (the kind with real sour berries), scrape it fine, put it into sweet

milk, boil, and thicken with flour; spread on cloth and place over sore.

ABOUT PALE EARS.

Should the ears be pale in color and of that waxlike appearance which betokens ill health, bathe them frequently with warm water and apply a good skin food. No base metals should be worn in the ears, and no gold that is not at least 18 karats fine. Just at present the fashion of wearing rings in the ears holds a shadowy reign, but they are rarely worn by people who consider good form.

The few who continue to adopt and indorse the custom should allow the doctor to pierce the ears as far as possible, to see the healing, since serious cancers and tumors have resulted from the bungling work of amateurs in this line.

CAUSE OF RED NOSES.

A red nose may result from weakened circulation, which should be restored, or from some dyspeptic trouble, which should be overcome, or from corsets, boots or other garments which are too tight and thus interfere with the circulation, or it may come from indiscriminate eating or drinking, or from erysipelatous tendency.

AVOIDING SEASICKNESS.

A physician says that he knows of many persons who have taken sea voyages and avoided the usual seasickness by eating freely of salt mackerel, dried salt fish or dried beef. One of the greatest human comforts of the voyage, known as the thin-blooded creature, always cold on a steamer, is to have flannel foot warmers, also a blanket kimona to put on over the night clothes at night, when cold is so noticeable. Those who are not seasick are often sick from the cold.

FRENCH DRY SHAMPOO.

Ladies will find this method of cleaning the hair both easy and useful after riding in an auto or on cars on a dusty day:

Take a brush having bristles far apart; brush it full of absorbent cotton and then brush the hair; the cotton will not come off the brush in the hair, but will push back in the brush, taking dust and oil from the hair. As soon as the cotton is soiled, fill the brush again and continue brushing until the hair is clean. You will be surprised to see the dirt which is removed.

SHAMPOOING DRY HAIR.

In washing hair that is naturally dry, and possibly harsh and brittle, avoid the use of ammonia or borax, unless in small quantities; above all, avoid alcohol. Alcohol will soon whiten the hair if used too frequently, and also leaves a most unpleasant odor to the hair.

SICK HEADACHE.

One-half cup black coffee containing a tablespoonful of lemon juice will often cure a sick headache.

FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

If you are troubled with insomnia, bathe feet for about ten minutes in water as hot as possible just before retiring. This will draw the blood from the tired brain. Dread and apprehensions vanish, and you will enjoy a good night's rest.

SLIPPERY ELM TEA.

Pour one cupful of boiling water over one teaspoonful of elm bark. When cold, strain and add lemon juice and sugar to taste. Good in case of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat.

COOLING THE SICK ROOM.

In the cool of the morning cut small branches of a tree, preferably maple; fasten over screens at open windows and sprinkle with cold water with a whisk-broom, repeating often during the day. The air, coming through the wet leaves, becomes cooled. This is a fine thing when there are no trees near the house.

SODA CURE.

This simple rule has cured rheumatic troubles of long standing. Be careful to follow directions:

Dissolve one-half teaspoonful of cooking soda (the best) in one-half cupful of water; nearly hot is better. Take three times a day, one-half hour before eating, for three consecutive days; then skip three days, then take it three days, and so on for six weeks or more, according to the severity of the case. The soda is for excess of acid in the system, the cause of many of our ailments.

TO STEAM OUT SPLINTERS.

When a splinter has been driven into the hand it can be extracted by steaming. Fill a wide-mouthed bottle nearly full of hot water, place the injured part over the mouth and press slightly. The action thus produced will draw the flesh down and in a minute or two the steam will extract the splinter, also the inflammation.

STRAWS MAY BE USED TO GIVE LIQUID FOOD

to sick people whenever there is no glass feeding-tube at hand. They will be found a great help, especially in severe illness, where the patient cannot be moved. A bundle of straws, such as are used at soda fountains, may be bought for a small price. Glass tubes are easily broken and are not readily replaced.

FOR TIRED EYES.

Nothing is more restful to weary, throbbing eyes than a blindfold at bedtime, best made of an old black silk or lisle stocking. This is not a fancy, but a scientific fact, due to the perfect rest that absolute darkness insures to the sensitive nerves. If desired the band may be extended over the forehead, aiding greatly to free the brow from furrows. This, with the faithful use of hot water for the eyes, ought to relieve the optician of much of his work.

TOAST WATER FOR BABY.

When baby is teething and has bowel trouble, toast a slice of bread brown, put in a bowl, and cover with boiling water. Let cool and give it to him. This is nourishing and checking also.

SICK ROOM NOTES.

Sponges should be washed in warm water in which a small quantity of tartaric acid has been dissolved. This will keep them soft and of good color. Take care not to use too much tartaric acid, or it will spoil the sponge.

The best kind of flannel for a fomentation is a piece of soft old blanket, old flannel answering better than new. Remember to always dry the patient's skin thoroughly after removing one fomentation and before putting on another.

SIMPLE COLD REMEDY.

Have a druggist mix a small quantity of menthol into 5 cents' worth of white vaseline; apply a bit into each nostril, one at a time. Close the mouth and the free nostril lightly. Breathe deeply until the effect is felt through the head and throat; repeat in a few moments through the other nostril. Relief will come at once.

TEN RULES FOR BABY.

1. Keep certified milk covered and cold in a window where the air blows or in a pan of cold water.
2. Keep bottles, bowls, spoons and nipples clean by scalding before using.
3. Keep rubber nipples in a glass of borax or boracic acid water. Clean after each time used.
4. Add only cold boiled water or cold gruels to milk. Warm each bottle as needed. Test heat on the back of hand.
5. Feed at regular hours.
6. Give baby a drink of cold boiled water twice a day.
7. Keep baby out of doors two hours each day and in fresh air and sunshine indoors.
8. Do not let a baby suck a rubber comfort nor its thumb.
9. Let baby sleep in its own bed.
10. Bathe baby daily. Tepid water is better than hot.

POISON HINTS.

To prevent accidents with bottles containing poison, buy a dozen tiny bells and every time a bottle of poison is brought into the house, tie a bell to the neck of the bottle. Even in the dark the bell will tinkle its warning.

That a teaspoonful of ground mustard in a cupful of warm water is a prompt and reliable emetic and should be resorted to in case of poisoning.

WHEN FOOT IS INJURED.

When one's foot is slightly injured and the bed clothes add to the discomfort, a small hatbox placed in the bed is found useful. The foot can be slipped into it and the box supports the weight of the covers.

USES FOR PEROXIDE.

A 25-cent bottle of peroxide of hydrogen kept constantly upon our medicine shelf saves us many dollars yearly. A gargle of one part hydrogen to two parts water, used at the first indication of swollen tonsils, invariably breaks up attacks of tonsilitis, and is said to be equally effective—although of this I have not personal knowledge—in checking diphtheria in an early stage.

Gargle each mouthful three times before ejecting, and repeat hourly until the foamy condition when ejected (evidencing germ life) disappears.

In preventing blood poisoning from festering sores, or from wounds made by rusty nails, etc., it is invaluable.

Cleanse the affected part with hydrogen until it ceases to foam when applied, anoint with any preferred healing salve, and bandage. Repeat several times daily, as the case seems to require, giving each day (when the trouble is from festering sores), one teaspoonful sulphur mixed with molasses to purify the blood, with a mild cathartic every alternate day to remove the waste matter from the system.

CURE FOR CROUP.

One teaspoonful of vaseline given internally about twice a day.

COLD IN HEAD.

For cold in the head, nothing is better than powdered borax, sniffed up the nostrils.

CROUP CURE.

A cure for croup: Get a 5-cent package of Scotch snuff and mix it with enough goose grease to make a salve. At night spread on the throat and chest with

a knife and then warm a flannel and put it on the chest, and the child will not cough.

USES OF BRAN WATER.

Few housekeepers know the value of bran water in the household. Its uses are manifold and its cost but a trifle. As an effectual and harmless dirt remover it cannot be surpassed. In preparing it for use, place in a cloth bag some bran, upon which pour boiling water; let stand for several minutes; squeeze the bag out and remove, when the water is ready for use.

In washing woodwork, be it hardwood or painted, it will be found invaluable. The dirt is quickly removed and the original finish of the wood is retained.

For washing printed fabrics it has no equal, for it will not injure the most delicate colors.

If one would use bran water when washing the hair, she would find it not only cleanses the scalp thoroughly, but also imparts to the hair that beautiful luster so much desired.

Another important consideration is that the water does not injure the hands, like so many cleansing preparations; on the contrary, it has long been known that bran is an excellent skin whitener and beneficial when used in the bath.

Lastly, it will cure chronic constipation, by drinking anywhere from three to five cups of bran water at intervals before breakfast. A few drops of lemon juice make it more palatable to some people. For this purpose it is well to soak the bran over night in a covered receptacle and strain in the morning.

FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

To those who suffer from sleeplessness: Repeat the first two verses of psalm 127: Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the

Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain. It is vain for you to rise up early, to sit up late, to eat the bread of sorrows; for so he giveth his beloved sleep. Repeat slowly and thoughtfully.

NOV 29 1910

One copy del. to Cat. Div.

JAN 6 1911

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 180 401 7